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## THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

WE remarked last week that the subject of civil establishments of religion and the relations between Church and State would ere long come up for discussion; and our anticipation is already being realised, the initiative, however, emanating from somewhat unexpected quarters. The recommendations of the Irish Church Commission—though against them may be marked the unlucky "Too late" that has been fatal to so many other projects of cobbling and compromise—are practically measures of disestablishment, for they withdraw the action of the Protestant Episcopal Church from whole districts in Ireland, those being the very districts, too, where,

if she is to retain her assumed character of a missionary church, her presence is most required. The Commissioners' report, moreover, contains a principle, and their proposals, if adopted, would furnish an example, that only require to be developed and applied in order to justify entire disestablishment and disendowment; because, if it be right, and the State has the power, to withdraw Church agency from one portion of Ireland and to divert to other purposes than those to which they are now devoted a portion of the Church's funds, it requires no great stretch of logic to conclude that it would be right, and that the State has the power, to withdraw the whole church as a Civil institution, and to divert

her entire funds to whatever purposes may be deemed proper. Between partial and total abolition there is only a difference of degree; and to the point that partial abolition is advisable the friends of the Irish Church have themselves brought us. Then we are told by "S. G. O.," and other writers, that the English Church herself has been virtually disestablished by the failure of the Bishops to take effectual action to maintain discipline and restrain certain of their clergy within lawful limits in their Ritualistic and Romanising tendencies, inasmuch as the compact with the State has thereby been broken and made of none effect. And it is furthermore understood that the high Ritualistic



RECEPTION OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE IN CARDIFF.



party in the Church are prepared to sever their connection with the State rather than submit to legal restraint in the development of their favourite theories and indulgence in their peculiar practices. We have here, therefore, both as regards the Irish and the English Church, internal elements of dissolution which cannot fail to produce momentous effects in due time, even though no assaults from without are made upon these institutions.

But a much wider and more momentous issue is about to be raised elsewhere, an issue that concerns nothing less than the whole of Christendom. The Pope, as everybody knows, has summoned an Ecumenical Council to assemble at Rome in 1869. This council is to be composed of all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the world; but, for the first time in the history of such assemblages, the lay element is entirely excluded. Not a single prince or civil ruler has been invited to take part in the council; and it is believed that remonstrances against this exclusion from certain Continental Potentates, the Emperor of the French among the number, have been treated with silent contempt. The Pope and his clergy, then, in thus taking independent action and utterly ignoring the laity, have themselves severed the tie that has heretofore united Church and State, and taken a large step towards universal disestablishment. The Church—that is, the clergy, for by this step his Holiness has given the world distinctly to understand that the clergy are henceforth to be alone recognised as constituting the Church—it is clear, means to act in future by and for itself; and it will be wise for the State—that is, the laity—to adopt a similar rule of action, and look exclusively to its own interests. As the Church no longer recognises the State, the State is clearly no longer bound to recognise the Church.

That is one important point evolved in connection with the forthcoming gathering of bishops at Rome; but there are others equally momentous behind. The second article in the proposed programme of proceedings at the council propounds, as a subject for discussion, "the regulation of the relations between Church and State, in view of the almost universal transformation of absolute into constitutional governments." In this theme there are two important confessions: first, that the constitutional is almost universally superseding the absolute form of government; and, second, that the former is much less favourable to the pretensions of the Church—that is, of the clergy—than the latter. About neither of these facts can there be any dispute; and over both laymen are entitled to rejoice, however greatly churchmen may grieve. As constitutional government—that is, free self-government—waxes, absolutism and its correlative, clerical domination, wane and decay. And that this process is going on "almost universally," we scarcely needed this confession to prove. Indeed, there is but one country in Europe, and that the Pope's own States, where the process is not in operation, and where, we dare say, the clergy will deem the relations between Church and State in a satisfactory condition. There the Church and the State—the clergy and the rulers—are identical and supreme; but the result is not such as to encourage the rest of mankind—the lay portion of them, at all events—to adopt the same arrangement; and the lay portion of mankind seem to be universally conscious of the fact, for they are everywhere striving to make their institutions as little like those of the Papal States as possible. Hence the necessity, as the article we have quoted naïvely confesses, for considering the "relations between the Church and the State, in view of the almost universal transformation of absolute into constitutional governments." No, constitutional government does not suit the clergy, whereas absolutism did; and it is well to have the clergy's own confession of the fact—a confession that is, or ought to be, at once a warning and a matter for congratulation. So long as absolutism obtained, it was easy for the clergy, by controlling the monarch, to dominate the people; but where constitutionalism and people-made law prevail, it is impossible for the clergy to dominate either monarch or people. And of this the Church—that is, the clergy, once more—is fully aware. She feels that, with the decline of absolutism, her hold upon both rulers and peoples is slipping away; that she is losing ground; and hence, again, the necessity for considering anew the relations between Church and State; and hence, too, the policy of excluding the laity, in the persons of their civil rulers, from the forthcoming clerical council. Now that constitutional government is "almost universally" superseding absolutism, civil rulers can no longer be trusted to participate in the deliberations of the Church, lest they should—as indeed they must—consult the interests of their people rather than the desires and pretensions of the sacerdotal order. A valuable lesson that, and one which peoples universally will do well to take to heart, for it shows that the desires and pretensions of the clergy and the interests of the laity are not only not in harmony, but directly antagonistic the one to the other.

Now, we fear it is not for one moment to be supposed that the Pope and his advisers contemplate acquiescing in the new order of things, or resigning the hold the clergy have heretofore possessed upon either rulers or peoples, if they can help it. In fact, we may fairly assume that the object of the discussion at the forthcoming council will be to devise means of retaining that hold in the altered state of affairs that "almost universally" obtains. The Church will endeavour, as is her wont, so to accommodate herself to circumstances as that she may, if possible, still continue to domineer over the minds and to control the actions of mankind; and it

ought to be the aim of statesmen—the natural leaders and protectors of the people—everywhere to frustrate the design. And no better means of effecting this can be found than to imitate the example set by the clergy—to ignore the Church as the Church has ignored the State, to adopt a system of universal disestablishment, and, while still keeping individual clergymen amenable to the civil laws of the countries in which they live, lend them no aid whatever in carrying out their behests or in enforcing their decrees. Give them the same protection for person and property, and the same liberty of speech and action, as are accorded to other citizens; but no more. Had this course been adopted in the past, history would not have had to record the persecutions and cruelties that have been perpetrated at the instigation of the Church. The fires of Smithfield would never have been lighted; the horrors of the Inquisition in Spain, and the Netherlands, and Italy, and Portugal, or of the terrible Vehmgericht in Germany, would never have been heard of. And if the policy we advocate be adopted in the future, the dread *Sacerdos*, which has wrought so much mischief in this world under the pretence of serving God, would be rendered a very innocuous creature. It is only when supported by the "secular arm"—when the State makes itself the tool and executioner of the Church, that the latter becomes dangerous. Without the aid of the civil power the clergy can do no harm, but may, and would, be instrumental in effecting much good, by being confined to their proper sphere and functions. How much mischief they can do when wielding secular as well as spiritual power, the history of Europe testifies.

Nor need rulers and peoples fear the spiritual weapons of the Church when used for other than legitimate purposes. The fulminations of the Vatican have no longer their former power. Excommunication falls harmlessly upon the heads of both monarchs and subjects. Nay, excommunicated nations have thriven, and still thrive, as well as, if not better than, those who bask in the sunshine of Pontifical favour. Great Britain has been practically under the ban of Rome now for some three centuries; and she has certainly not retrograded in her position in the world. Prussia has been a Protestant, and therefore an excommunicated, nation for a similar period; and the Prussians have always been a progressive, and are now the most thriving, people on the Continent. The King and people of Italy are under the anathema of Rome now; and it does not seem to hurt them much. Austria has abrogated her Concordat with the Pope; and appears to be taking a new lease of existence notwithstanding. France has often been the master—as she is now—but never the slave of Rome; and she is, and always has been, great and powerful. In Spain alone of all Continental nations is Romish and clerical domination supreme; and we see the result in the present state of that unhappy land. Let, then, the laity of Christendom be true to themselves, let them refuse to become the slaves or the tools of the clergy, and Cavour's idea of a free Church—and a pure and useful one too—in a free State, may be realised. At all events, mankind, so prepared, may await the results of the deliberations at the Pope's Ecumenical Council with perfect serenity.

#### THE MAJORITY OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The majority of the Marquis of Bute, after having been celebrated in grand style in the Scottish island from which he takes his title, was further commemorated in still grander style at Cardiff last week. The festivities began before the noble Marquis could be present in person, but culminated on his arrival on Wednesday, Sept. 16. The town was quite alive at an early hour that morning. Bells were rung and guns were fired, and the inhabitants began to issue forth soon after seven o'clock. The Marquis's yacht was known to be in the Cardiff waters; and, according to the programme which had been arranged, there was a small fleet of steam-tugs which went out to the Penarth Roads to escort the Marquis's yacht in to the low-water pier. A very pretty sight this was, the tug-boats, of course, being dressed in their gayest colours; and they made a very lively-looking procession on the water. The yacht was at anchor a mile or so off the pier, and when she weighed she was brought in punctually, so as to reach the pier at a quarter before nine. The Mayor and some of the most active members of the Corporation were there to receive his Lordship when he landed, and a procession was then formed of the Corporation, a number of the trades' societies, and many other inhabitants of the town, who escorted him from the pier to the castle, a distance of nearly two miles. The procession walked under a succession of flags, triumphal arches, and floral decorations; and on their arrival at the castle the Corporation only entered the grounds and presented an address to his Lordship. The address was one of congratulation on his Lordship's accession to the princely revenues of his patrimony and hope for his future prosperity. The noble Marquis, in reply, said it was not only the fact of his arrival in the home of his late mother and the great value of the docks in the port which gave him gratification, but the warm reception with which he had been met gave him an increased interest in the prosperity of the town. He hoped and had determined to do his best to fulfil the duties which devolved upon him in the position which he filled, and he thanked the Corporation for the cordiality with which they had greeted him. In the afternoon there was a sailing-regatta off the port, which excited much interest among the nautical portion of the population at the docks. Good prizes were offered by the Marquis to be competed for. The peculiar position of the port and the unfavourable character of the channel did not induce any yacht visitors to put in an appearance. As a part of the proceedings of the day must be mentioned the annual inspection of the volunteers of Glamorganshire; and, though the whole of their intention of a review and sham fight was not carried out, still it formed an attractive feature. The great event of the day was, undoubtedly, the working men's banquet, at which more than 2500 sat down. The president of the dinner was Mr. G. T. Clarke, the High Sheriff of the county, and he was supported by the Lord Lieutenant and members of the magistracy and gentry of the county. The great toast of the day was, of course, "The Marquis of Bute," which was drunk with all the honours that could be given. In the evening there was a banquet at the drill-hall, a large building which has been erected at the cost of the Marquis. About 600 gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of Mr. G. T. Clarke, the High Sheriff, and there was a very hearty exhibition of good feeling shown towards the Marquis. At night there was again a

splendid illumination and a general display of fireworks. The reception of the Marquis was one of very general warmth in the entire course of the proceedings of the day. Vast numbers of people were brought to the town by the railways and steamers, and the streets were of course crowded.

The next principal feature in the programme to the grand public reception and tradesmen's banquet was the dinner at the castle, given by the Marquis, and the ball which followed. The dinner was given on Thursday evening, Sept. 17, in the banquet-room temporarily erected in the castle grounds. A complete suite of rooms had been arranged for the festivity by Messrs. Defries and Son, and no cost had been spared in producing what was on all hands acknowledged to be a result at once exquisite in taste and perfect in design and execution. All the resources of decorative art were employed, and the effect was marvellous. The Marquis received the whole of the visitors personally at the entrance to the ante-room. Dinner was laid for 240. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and during dinner played a selection of music. The ball commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, and there were upwards of 1000 persons present. The ball-room was magnificent beyond description, and in the supper-room almost every delicacy that can be imagined was supplied. Among the company were the principal nobility and gentry of the county. The town was brilliantly illuminated the whole of the night. There have also been demonstrations in the outlying districts of Llantrisant, Aberdare, and other smaller places, in the form of treats to the children and the poor and of bonfires on the mountains.

It is a pity that the occasion of the young Marquis attaining his majority—a matter of natural enough rejoicing—should have led some of the people of Cardiff into rather ridiculous doings. For instance, a goat was exhibited that had been taught to pick out from an alphabet scattered on the ground the letters B U T E; and a local poet perpetrated the following absurd parody on the National Anthem, and had not even the good sense to disguise it in Welsh:—

God bless the Lord of Bute,  
Long live our noble Bute,  
God bless Lord Bute.  
Around his presence stay,  
Direct his brilliant way,  
And hear us when we pray,  
God bless Lord Bute.

From this auspicious hour,  
Henceforth him girt with power,  
(Thy gift, O Lord!)  
Protect him by thy might,  
Conduct his footsteps right,  
And guide him by the light  
Of Thine own Word.

Give him long life and health,  
Rightly to use the wealth  
And name of Bute;  
That men of every creed,  
In affluence or in need,  
Be in this prayer agreed,  
God bless Lord Bute.

This was sung by some 15,000 Welsh men, women, and children; and we are told that the effect was grand, yet simple. Perhaps so; but, as the Marquis of Bute has attended the University and must have received at least a decent education, he cannot have been otherwise than disgusted with such rubbish. It was as well that this anthem exhibition took place before his arrival in Cardiff.

In reference to the late festivities "An Engineer" has addressed the following appeal to Lord Bute:—

I have been reading to my mates and the stokers your article about the Marquis of Bute and the income of £300,000 a year, which he derives from his property, and we have been discussing what you say about his having full right to the whole of it, and how you hope he will make a good use of it. Sir, my mates and myself are, I hope, God-fearing men, with no wish to disturb the rights of anybody, and we are disposed to believe that the great folk of this land feel more kindly towards us working men than the middle class and the small rich men do. We have heard about Lord Shaftesbury and the good Miss Coutts, and we want no better than to have some few great men whom we can appeal to and lay our grievances before. Well, Sir, the Marquis of Bute may be one day thinking what good he can do with his great fortune from his high position. Would he listen to the complaints and positive sufferings of the poor stokers and crews of the ships that go to his port of Cardiff for their coals? The property of that port is part of his great property, and if property has any duties at all they should be exercised first at the place the wealth is derived from. Well, Sir, the state of Cardiff is a reproach and abomination to all who live in it, frequent it, or have any power to alter it. The atmosphere is filthy from smoke and coal-dust. In Bute Dock and its neighbourhood the air, the water, the horses, the roads, and the clothes of the inhabitants are all impregnated with a filthy dust that makes the very shipstokers swear. Not that they would do so if the nuisance were not preventable; but we know that it is preventable, and that a little exercise of the Marquis's authority or influence, and an expenditure of money which the Marquis would think trifling, would make his port of Cardiff a place for pleasant work instead of, as now, a place which even the crew of every coal-ship, from the captain to the fireman and cabin-boy, are disgusted at being ordered to. If you could bring this matter to the young Lord Marquis's attention you would oblige, Sir, more poor fellows than I could number up, and especially me and my poor mates.

GALLANT LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—At St. Andrew's, N.B., during a strong gale from the east, and in a heavy sea, last Saturday, a brig was seen in the offing labouring heavily under double-reefed topsails. Being unable to stay, the vessel continued wearing, and so drifted fast to leeward. The St. Andrew's life-boat, the Annie, of the National Life-boat Institution was at once drawn up and stationed in the main street of the town on its transporting-carriage, which was hauled, in readiness to proceed to that side of the bay where the vessel might come ashore. Ultimately, about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the brig was within two miles of the shore, the anchors were let go and the masts cut away. One chain parted and the other anchor dragged. The life-boat was thereupon launched from the harbour to her assistance, and, after a hard struggle, in the teeth of the wind and sea, got alongside, rescued the crew of eight men and brought them ashore in safety. The men had to drop one by one from the stern of the vessel into the sea, whence they were hauled into the life-boat. The brig was the Oscar, of Tonsberg, in Norway, bound from Sannesund to Dundee with a cargo of timber. She continued to drag her anchor, and subsequently drove ashore and became a total wreck. This life-boat service was gallantly and efficiently performed before all the people in the town and a large number of visitors from all parts of the county. This boat is the gift to the institution of the late A. W. Jaffray, Esq., of St. Mildred's-court, City.—Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, Sept. 21: The William Hopkinson, of Brighouse, life-boat belonging to the National Institution, went out on Saturday during very stormy weather (reports J. N. P. Watson, Esq.) to assist one of the Newbiggin fishing-boats, which was in distress. Fortunately, she succeeded in bringing the boat and crew safely to shore.

STORY OF AN OLD PLASTER CAST.—Some little time ago, at a sale in an ancient house in inland England, the auctioneer said, "How much for the plaster cast in the hall?" and a white-headed head in a niche over a door was knocked down for 7s. 6d. When taken down it proved, however, to be of metal, and it was at once sold for £3 or £4, and then went to a shop in Brighton for double that sum, where it remained for many months, until it was purchased for something under £20 by a well-known art-loving resident there, who bought it rather to serve the shopkeeper than to please himself. It remained in his house, and was very little cared for, until the Exhibition of Works of Art in Lewes, to which he had sent it, was opened, when a London dealer sought to buy it, but did not go the right way about it, and so failed. Up to this time it had been called (at a guess) Sir Thomas More; but, being sent to a London friend and talked over at the Society of Antiquaries, some good eye said it was very like Henry VII., and on being taken to the chapel at Westminster it was found to be nearly identical with the bust of the recumbent effigy of the Monarch. Tradition says something of a trial piece made by Torrigiano before executing the monument, and here it is thought we have it. Torrigiano seems to have been brought to England expressly to work for Henry VIII., and, according to Vasari, did an infinite number of works for him now unknown. The King made an agreement with him to execute a monument for himself and Queen Katherine, and Torrigiano tried to persuade Cellini to come to England and help in it; but, through circumstances unknown, it was never carried out. After the bronze bust of which we have been speaking had been identified, it was lent to the Department of Art, and the Committee of the seven-and-sixpenny "plaster cast" was bought for the Museum for some 150 guineas, and may be found there (and a fine thing it is) not far from a cast of the Westminster effigy, so that those who are curious may compare for themselves.—*Builder*.



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Monday speaks of the insurrection in Spain in the following guarded terms:—"The Progressist party has caused a revolutionary movement at Cadiz, which, on account of the participation of the soldiers and sailors on board several men-of-war, bears a serious aspect. The reports as to the character of the outbreak are still incomplete. Tranquillity has not been disturbed at Madrid. There has been no interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain, as intended, owing to the events in Spain."

The French Government has gained another triumph, in the Nièvre, if triumph it can be called in which victory was assured before the commencement of hostilities. M. Bourgoing, one of the Emperor's equerries, has been returned at the head of the poll.

The Paris correspondence of the *Journal de Rouen* asserts that the French Minister of War is preparing to send 80,000 soldiers to their homes.

## ITALY.

General Escoffier has issued a proclamation, dated Ravenna, the 19th inst., in which he announces that civil and military powers have been confided to him by the Government for the restoration of public security. He trusts to have the co-operation of the inhabitants.

The Government has addressed a secret circular to the magistrates during the present month, urging the greatest vigilance and activity in the prevention of secret enforcements.

The Tribunal at Rieti has fined Cardinal de Reisach, Bishop of Sabina (a province of the Romagna), in contumacious, 500*l.*, for having assumed ecclesiastical titles, and officiated without the sanction of the Italian Government.

## ROME.

Twelve rifled cannons, with a supply of ammunition (a present from the French Roman Catholics), have arrived at Rome.

A battalion of troops is to be stationed at Valmontone, between Velletri and Frosinone. Patrols are very numerous in Rome, and the vicinity of the barracks is strictly watched.

The official journal publishes a letter from the Pope to the Bishops of the Eastern Rite not in communion with the Apostolic See. His Holiness laments the division, and invites the Bishops to the Ecumenical Council in order to remove the existing differences and effect a union with Rome.

## PRUSSIA.

The following is given as the exact words used by the King in the speech he recently made at Kiel:—

I fully concur in your wish for the maintenance of peace. It is a responsible moment for a Sovereign when he deems himself called upon to proclaim war. Yet there are circumstances which render this duty imperative. At present I see nothing in Europe to lead to war. I say this expressly in order to tranquillise any apprehension that may be felt. But what will inspire you with even greater confidence than my words is a glance at the representatives of the army and navy now before you. They are the strength of the country, and have proved on another occasion that they are ready and willing to accept challenges forced upon them.

On the occasion of his visit to Hamburg the King assured the merchants whom he met upon the Exchange that everyone shared in their desire for the maintenance of peace; and expressed his surprise that his speech at Kiel could have been construed in any but a pacific sense.

## AUSTRIA.

The *Presse* of Wednesday evening announces that the Redbook, to be submitted to the delegations which will shortly assemble at Pesth, will refer chiefly to the negotiations with Rome respecting the Concordat, the recent correspondence on the subject of the despatch of Count Usedom, and the negotiations relative to the treaty of commerce with England.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament agreed, on Monday, to a motion of M. Deak to accept the Government Budget *en bloc*. The members of the Hungarian delegations have received notice to assemble at Pesth on Nov. 13 next.

## RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued granting to the Association of Landed Nobility in the province of Revel a concession for the construction of a railway between a port on the Baltic and St. Petersburg. The capital required for the undertaking is 26,000,000 roubles.

According to advices received at St. Petersburg from Central Asia, a report has arrived from the Russian outposts in Turkestan that hostilities are expected to recommence in Bokhara at the beginning of next month.

## THE UNITED STATES.

The Session of Congress began on Monday; but nothing was done, and Congress has taken a further recess until Oct. 16.

The Republicans have carried the Legislative elections in the territories of Colorado and New Mexico by increased majorities. They have also elected their candidate as delegate to represent Colorado in Congress.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention has nominated Mr. William Claflin for Governor of the State, and has unanimously passed resolutions indorsing the legislative measures of Congress and the platform of the Chicago Convention of avowing the payment of the national debt in gold, and denouncing the course of the Democratic party as revolutionists.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention has issued a circular in which it urges all citizens to vote at the Presidential election, declaring that none are disfranchised either by the 14th constitutional amendment or the Reconstruction Act.

The Secretary of War has instructed General Thomas to furnish military assistance to the Courts of Law in Nelson and Marion counties, Kentucky, the execution of whose processes is resisted by armed mobs.

A riot has occurred at Camilla, in Georgia, between white Democrats and Radical negroes. Thirty-five negroes were killed and five whites and sixty negroes were wounded.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the British registry to be adopted in American ports as the basis of their port charges for British vessels, in reciprocation for a similar courtesy extended to vessels of the United States by the British Government.

## INDIA.

The prompt measures adopted by the Indian Government to suppress the disturbances on the frontier appear to have been successful—so we learn from a Bombay telegram dated Sept. 1. Twenty thousand troops had been called for by the local authorities, and were to be sent to the disturbed locality.

The announcement that the Duke of Edinburgh would visit India in the cold season has given great satisfaction to our Indian fellow-subjects.

The talookdars of Oude complain that the new Tenant-Right Act involves a breach of faith with them. The indigo crop is suffering from want of rain.

GUILDHALL had a narrow escape from fire on Tuesday. A workman engaged on repairs put a saucepan filled with turpentine on the fire used for cooking the workmen's dinners. Fortunately no harm was done. Only one of the hydrants was in working order, and the key used for turning on the water could not be found. Gog and Magog are safe; but the Corporation must look to the arrangements for protecting their ancient and beautiful civic hall against fire.

A GOOD STORY.—There are worse stories than the following, which is told in Paris of a London beggar. The beggar in question was, it seems, in the habit of sitting on one of our bridges, accompanied by a dog with a placard inscribed "Blind," attached to his neck, and was fortunate enough to awaken the charitable sympathies of a gentleman, who every morning when he passed the mendicant dropped a penny into his hat. One day the usual donation was omitted, and the supposed blind man ran after his benefactor as fast as his crutches would permit, and boldly asked why the usual penny had not been forthcoming. "Why, I thought you were blind," exclaimed the man of charity, amazed. "No, Sir, it is not I," replied the beggar, "it is the dog."

## GREAT INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

ANOTHER revolutionary outbreak, which has been expected for some time, has occurred in Spain. The Generals recently exiled to the Canary Islands arrived at Cadiz on Friday week, on board the Buena Ventura, a trading steamer. Previous to their landing the garrison of Cadiz had made a pronouncement in favour of the insurrectionists. The whole fleet stationed in that port has also risen against the present Government, under Rear-Admiral Topete. The telegraph wires in Andalusia were immediately cut. Several towns in all parts of the country have joined the insurrectionary movement. Marshal the Duke de la Torre, formerly President of the Senate, has placed himself at the head of the movement. It is asserted that the revolt is directed against the reigning dynasty, and the insurrectionists demand the establishment of a constituent assembly and a provisional government. The Paris papers publish a proclamation which has been circulated in Spain. "Spaniards!" it begins, "let our cry be 'Viva the Federal Republic and down with tyranny,' and may we never again see Kings in our country, which they have rendered so unhappy!" It concludes by an impassioned appeal to the army to refuse to fight against their countrymen, and to turn against the oppressor. "To arms for liberty!" are its last words, and, for signature, "In the name of the National Government, José Maria de Orense."

On the outbreak of the insurrection the Prime Minister, Gonzalez Bravo, who was in attendance on the Queen at St. Sebastian, resigned office, and was joined in that step by the rest of his colleagues. Marshal José Concha, Marquis of Havana, was thereupon commissioned to form a Ministry and to conduct the affairs of the Government. The Queen, it is stated, has offered to abdicate provided she be allowed to govern during the minority of her son, the Prince of the Asturias.

Among the Generals believed to be at the head of the insurrection are Marshal Serrano, General Prim (who is said to be already at the head of a large force), General Dulce, and others of note belonging both to the Moderado and Progressista parties. On the other hand, the two Conchas, Pezuela, Novalliches, Bailin, and others are said to hold commands from the Queen, and to be taking energetic steps to confront the insurgents. The kingdom is declared in a state of siege. The Count de Girgenti has gone to Madrid to take command of the regiment of which he is Colonel.

The Spanish Government, in an official statement, admits the gravity of the insurrectionary movement, and announces that it has formed three military divisions, one in Catalonia, another in Castile, and a third in Andalusia, to oppose the insurgents. General Concha had not been able to form a Cabinet, and appears to be acting on his own authority. The insurrection is spreading, the insurgent force in Andalusia is estimated at 14,000 soldiers, besides eleven vessels of war having 5000 men on board. The Provisional Government at Seville had proclaimed General Espartero President.

As is usual when Spanish insurrections are concerned, the intelligence received is of a most uncertain, not to say unreliable, character. One point of importance seems to be clear, and that is, that the Queen has been prevented from returning to Madrid by the presence of 14,000 men near Guadalajara. She made the attempt on Monday night, but was obliged to return. The Paris *Figaro*, according to another telegram, represents matters to be more serious still, and reports Madrid itself to be in a state of revolt, and the insurgents masters of the Puerta del Sol. The *Patrie* has a statement to the same effect, but it still needs confirmation. The official accounts, on the other hand—that is to say, those that come direct from Spain—report a gradually increasing tranquillity, great activity on the part of the Royal Generals, and one or two unsuccessful attempts to spread the insurrection by the insurgents. But, while the Queen is unable to get to Madrid, it will be perhaps as well to receive such statements with caution. The gain of Santona, the strongest fortress in Spain, is another thing credited to the insurgent cause. It only remains to notice that the full text of the proclamation of the state of siege in Castile has come to hand, with several proclamations from the revolutionary party, most of them denying, expressly or by implication, that the present rising is in any dynastic interest. As for the effect of the movement in foreign countries, one telegram makes mention of an agitation in Portugal; another, of an order sent for the French fleet to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the coast of Spain "for the protection of French subjects."

The following official proclamation has been issued by the Government:—

The Queen, in concert with the Council of Ministers, has ordered that the district under my command shall be declared in a state of siege. In consequence of that order, I, Don Eusebio de Calonge y Fenolles, Lieutenant-General of the National Army and Captain-General of New Castile, do order as follows:—1. This capital and the district of New Castile are declared in a state of siege. 2. Crimes of sedition and revolt which shall become known to the authorities shall be judged by the ordinary military council, and be punished according to the disciplinary military code; this also applies to accomplices and abettors of these offences. 3. Besides the crimes specified in the above article, arson, theft, larceny, disobedience, and insults to the authorities will also be punished by the Council of War. 4. Those persons who shall cause damage to property, destroy the telegraph wires or the railway lines, and also all persons spreading alarms, will be judged and punished as disturbers of public order in conformity with the disciplinary regulation of the army. 5. The civil and judicial authorities will continue to act in all those matters appertaining to their offices which are not comprised in the dispositions laid down by the present proclamation without prejudice to their power of bringing under my notice and submitting to my decision whatever they may deem necessary."

The revolutionary committee have published the following proclamation to the people of Madrid:—

Madridenses!—The hour so impatiently expected has sounded. Liberty has revived where it was born at the beginning of this century—which is the century of Spanish regeneration. Our valiant seamen, who, on their return to their country, which they defended with so much courage, found it impoverished and enslaved by insolent and despicable mandarins, have, together with our brave soldiers, united with the people. Yes, the people and the army, the whole nation, has risen against the tyranny which oppresses us, the immorality which degrades us, the insolence which humiliates us. The inhabitants of Madrid will not be the last to rise, for they know and they abominate the unworthy and dishonouring yoke which oppresses us. But we do not now appeal to your courage; we appeal to your prudence alone. Be prepared for the combat, but do not provoke it. Perhaps we shall have no need to fight, because the soldiers in whose midst we live are also Liberals, and they are but waiting for the occasion to unite with the people and their brothers in arms. Wait, therefore, for the occasion, which is near at hand. The dawn of our triumph, which will be the triumph of right, of justice, and of liberty, and not of plunder and burning as the cowardly enemies of our holy revolution allege, will soon appear. You will prove that you are as virtuous as you are liberal, and that you will punish robbers and incendiaries. In driving from the country those who excite your holy indignation, you will at the same time show that you have all the virtues that belong to nations which love liberty. Meanwhile, check your indignation, and do not even exhibit signs of joy for the triumph of our cause, which is already sure. If the committee deem it necessary that you should change your peaceful attitude for one of resolve, they will give you timely notice. Wait, therefore, for the signal. We shall not give it by an appeal like the present, for our enemies or impatient or ill-informed friends may make use of it and produce a crash which we wish to avoid. It will be given to you secretly by tried friends. Distrust all other counsel. Prudence and Union—these are what are required at present.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF MADRID.

The Carlists, who for a long time have given no sign of life, are preparing to enter on a campaign, under General Cabrera, to the cry of "Vive Charles VIII."

As to the character and prospects of the rising, the *Daily News* of Thursday says:—

It is too early as yet to give a name to the Spanish rising. Whether it is only the outbreak of one more insurrection, or the beginning of a civil war—whether it will be known in future as a rebellion or as a revolution—it is as yet impossible even to guess. All that we really know is that the movement spreads. But so did the rising of which General Prim was the hero, though it speedily succumbed beneath the apathy of the people. General Prim's movement was, however, far less widely supported than the present. It was a personal intrigue rather than a national awakening. It was purely local, and never had anything like a general character. But it is a distinguishing feature of the present movement that it is impersonal, very fully organised, and very widely spread. The mere list of places at

which the insurrection has broken out does not convey the least idea of its widespread character to ordinary Englishmen, unless the places are traced out upon the map. Those whose geographical knowledge is minute and recon-dite enough to render them familiar with Spanish localities see at once that the movement spread in a day or two all round the coast. We hear of it first at Cadiz, in the extreme south-west, and the next day it has spread over the whole of Andalusia, and crept up the eastern coast to Carthage. Meanwhile, in the extreme north-east Catalonia followed the example of Andalusia, and at the farthest corner of the peninsula, where the Bay of Biscay merges in the Atlantic Ocean, the whole of Galicia is now said to be in arms. The Queen herself was staying at San Sebastian, and the insurrection has come as near as Santona, the chief fortress of the northern coast. Of the interior we know but little, though many contradictory rumours are afloat. But the failure of the Queen to get to Madrid seemed to indicate that insurgents existed in some strength between her and the capital. There are two routes by which the Queen might have travelled, one by way of Logrono and Saragossa, the other by way of Valladolid. The former way was probably closed at first, especially as we now hear that Espartero is at Logrono, that he sympathises with the movement, and demands the deposition of the Bourbon dynasty. The route through Castile was the one her Majesty chose, and her failure to proceed is a significant commentary on the assurance that Castile remains loyal to the Government. Indeed, we now hear that in the very heart of Old Castile insurrection has raised its head, and the report that 4000 men are acting against Valladolid has preliminary confirmation in the Queen's return. Thus kept away from her capital, her Ministers fleeing for refuge to the protecting arms of France, insurrection invading the coast from all points and spreading inwards—such a condition of things is, to say the least, not hopeful for the Sovereign. Add to this that the men she has exiled are returning from all parts, evidently by previous concert, and that there are rumours of insurrectionary movements in the capital itself, and we may form an estimate of the serious danger which menaces Queen Isabella's throne.

So far as it has hitherto gone, the rising has taken much the same course as that which Spanish insurrections usually follow. It is done for the people rather than by them. It is the revolt of armies and Generals rather than the rising of the population. The inhabitants of Barcelona and Madrid may respond to the high-sounding appeals of the Generals, but the country populations seem to be unmoved by them. Garrisons pronounce; fortresses go over to the insurrection or stand firm to the Government; but no such thing as a *levy en masse* on either side seems to be dreamed of. It is this apathy of the people which casts doubt upon the future of the insurrection. It can hardly be called a national movement when the nation rather stands idly by than enters heartily into it.

MR. JAMES CARSONS, the High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, has consented to preside at a public meeting, which is to be held in the County Hall, Aylesbury, on Oct. 8, for the purpose of uniting Protestants in the defence of the principles and doctrine of the English Church settled at the Reformation, and counteracting the efforts being made to assimilate her doctrine and services to those of the Church of Rome.

## HOUSEBREAKERS.

OUR title must not mislead the reader. We have no tale to tell of daring burglars with dark lanterns and crape masks; the heroes of our story are of a far more commonplace character. Among the many curious trades which can only exist in large cities is that of the housebreaker, or demolisher of buildings doomed to come down for the purpose of being rebuilt, or cleared away for the carrying out of civic improvements. In the metropolis, the master housebreaker is often a man of capital, whose business it is to purchase such houses for the sake of reselling the old materials. Within these last five years the clearances made in order to afford room for railway extensions, City improvements, and the new streets authorised by the Board of Works, have made the housebreaker familiar to every one. We see him, with mingled admiration and astonishment, far above our heads, with pick and crowbar carefully removing from beneath his feet the wall that upholds him, thus working his way, with a conservative destruction, to the ground. By his aid we find large areas of ground speedily swept clear of houses, and the question naturally presents itself, what becomes of the old materials? The writer of an article on "The Use of Refuse" in the *Quarterly Review* seems to have overlooked this apparently waste material; but here, as in the other matters quoted, "nothing is lost." Civilisation finds a use for everything, and the master housebreaker, as he carts away the materials from large gaps he makes in the mass of London, finds his account in every detail. It is estimated that the materials of demolished houses average a year's rental. The sound bricks, often dryer and harder than new ones, are purchased by contractors to build dwellings for the working classes in the suburbs; sound rafters and boards find their way to the same destination. Thus, the main portion of the fabric of demolished London goes to augment the suburbs; like a tree, the metropolis grows by the imposition of outer rings. This displacement of old materials, however, only refers to that which is sound; but, sound or rotten, not an atom is lost. Broken bricks are used to make the footings of new buildings and to form the foundations of roadways; timber that is too old or too much worn to be used for building purposes is broken up for firewood. These portions of demolished buildings are generally sold and carted away as they come down, but there is a heterogeneous collection of matters that the housebreaker must store away to sell at his leisure. In all the waste places in the outskirts of the metropolis the yards of these dealers may be seen; doors, windows, partitions, grates, old ironwork, are scattered over the ground; good, bad, and indifferent specimens of workmanship are huddled together cheek by jowl, the whole collection reminding the spectator of a bad nightmare. In course of time these materials come in for the repairs of houses. We have said that the average value of the materials of an old house is a year's rental. In the better class houses, especially in old mansions, the lead forms the most valuable item. In many of the old houses of Grosvenor-square and other West-End squares the outbuildings are generally covered with thick cast lead, so rich in silver that it is asserted that it is often smelted for the purpose of recovering the richer metal. The lead of such houses is often worth a hundred pounds.

We have spoken hitherto of the ordinary houses that have been pulled down in the course of metropolitan improvements, but in the cuts for new streets that have been made in the metropolis occasionally the housebreakers have come across valuable "plums" in the shape of old mansions, which have realised them far higher prices than the value of a year's rental. When the late Mr. Thackeray was building his house at Kensington, in the fashion of Queen Anne's time, for which his writings prove that he had a great predilection, he wished to fit it up with veritable carved work of that period. He went so far as to purchase some chimney-pieces and some panelling of that date, but desisted from carrying out his idea through the difficulty he experienced in getting what he required. But he seems to have set the taste for the neglected art-work of this and the immediately succeeding reigns, and now no old mansion is doomed to be broken up; but, lo! the old curiosity-dealer steps in to compete with the housebreaker, snatching the tidbits from his mouth as it were. The rage for mantelpieces, in wood and marble, has reached a most extraordinary height. Charles Lamb's notion of burning down houses in order to obtain roast pig may possibly be matched in our own day, for the time may come when we may demolish old houses for the sake of their chimney-pieces. We are told that £50 is by no means an out-of-the-way price to obtain by auction for a good specimen of this work, and the lucky dealer will obtain three times this sum for the same article from gentlemen who have a fancy for these things. Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, who is fitting up his fine new mansion in Park-lane with old carved panelling, &c., has removed here at great expense the entire carved work of one of the rooms of Drapers' Hall, demolished in 1861. He has even gone so far as Paris to obtain the panelling of the Maison de la Poste. Mr. Gore Langton has erected some of these old carved Queen Anne mantelpieces in his new house in George-street, Hanover-square; and the possessors of the stately country houses of this period, anxious to be in the fashion, have given such commissions to the dealers that this old contemned work is now at a famine price. It is true, many of the carved chimney-pieces, running up to the cornice, architecturally built up and elaborately carved, have hitherto been so disfigured with repeated coats of paint as to put on the ap-



pearance of mere plasterwork. The dealers having carefully removed this paint, the beauty of the carving comes out as fresh as the day it left the tool of the artists, and its restoration is creditable to the cultivation of the age. At the same time, very much of the formal old work is commanding prices which much better modern work would fail to obtain. Some of the old marble chimneypieces again are enriched with agate and jasper, and with choice specimens of Sienna marble, black and gold, and verde antique, presenting a far more artistic appearance than the unshapely masses of marble which have of late been erected without design or embellishment. The housebreaker a few years ago made great prizes when he came across these remnants of our so-called classical age, but his chances are now gone.

The value of these relics is now so well known that no bargains can be obtained by accident. The agents of the Marquis of Westminster now retain all the carved chimneypieces taken out of houses that are being pulled down on the Grosvenor estate, and when they are rebuilt the tenants have the option of having them built in again, of which they generally avail themselves.

There are still remaining some quarries from which these prized relics may be rescued, especially on the Portland estate, and in Bloomsbury. Many of the mansions of the nobility and gentry rich in such remains have within these few years been pulled down—for instance, the old Exeter House, Soho; Argyle House, and the Manor House, Camberwell, the residence of the Bowyer family, in which latter much of the work of Inigo Jones was found when it was demolished, in 1861. Again, many of the old residences of the merchant princes in the City have been removed to make way for the palatial buildings that have arisen from their sites, and in the suburbs the fine old houses rich in such details are making way for snug semi-detached villas, which take up less room and pay far better.

A far more important matter than these art-considerations is the extensive nature of the housebreaker's operations of late, and the misery it has entailed upon the labouring population. Within five years one firm has sold by auction, for the purposes of demolition, 2000 houses, principally old-fashioned tenements, which have been let out in floors for the accommodation of the working classes. On the lowest calculation each house gave shelter to ten persons: here we have one firm instrumental in evicting 20,000 individuals! When we see the extensive clearances such as that for the site of the new law courts, it strikes us with amazement that so much of the bone and sinew of the population should be at a moment's notice displaced without the slightest compensation, for the purpose of leaving, as far as we can see, the space empty, while the competing architects are disputing as to the merits of their respective designs. While philanthropy has been at work some time, in a dilettante spirit, providing new lodgings for about, say, 4000 persons, possibly ten times that number have been evicted, and have been forced to crowd upon the already fever-stricken lanes and alleys of the metropolis, raising the rents, and, as a matter of course, increasing the poor rates. The danger of thus unhousing such large segments of the uneasy classes is day by day becoming more imminent; and it is clear to most far-seeing people that in future no wholesale demolitions of the kind we have mentioned ought, in justice, to be allowed without ample accommodation for the deposed persons being provided by the authorities bringing about the evil.—Times.

#### A NEW WAY OF ESTIMATING THE MOTIONS OF THE STARS.

A REMARKABLE paper has lately been sent to the Royal Society by Mr. Huggins, one of the Fellows. It announces the application of a new and most promising method of inquiry to the determination of the stars' motions. Many of our readers are, doubtless, familiar with the fact that Sir W. Herschel was the first to point out the important results which may be gathered from the consideration of the stars' apparent motions on the celestial sphere. Just as a person travelling through a wood observes the trees in front of him to be opening out, while those behind him are closing in, and trees on each side of him apparently falling behind him, so, Herschel argued, if the solar system is really travelling in any direction through sidereal space, we ought to be able to detect a gradual opening out of the stars around that point towards which the sun is travelling, a corresponding closing in of the stars towards the opposite point, and a slow motion of all other stars from the former towards the latter point. He applied this principle to the examination of the motion of several stars, and obtained a result which has been confirmed by subsequent researches. He found that there is a certain point in the constellation Hercules towards which the sun, with all his attendant planets, is rushing with enormous velocity. Later astronomers have examined the motions of hundreds of stars in both hemispheres, and have proved beyond a doubt that the sun really has a motion in that direction. They have also determined the rate at which the sun is travelling, which appears to be somewhere about 150,000,000 miles per annum. This result has been obtained simply by considering the apparent motions of the stars as interpreted by the principle which Sir W. Herschel laid down. The fact that the stars themselves are pro-

bably also in motion has not been left out of consideration; but it has been thought, and justly, that in the long run, when a sufficient number of stars have been observed, the effect due to their motion *inter se* will be eliminated, and may therefore be neglected throughout the inquiry. Were it not for this the inquiry would have seemed altogether hopeless.

But, returning to our illustration, the traveller through a wood has other means besides the one pointed out of determining his rate of motion among the trees. For, as he draws nearer to a tree, he observes an increase in its apparent size, and in the clearness with which its various parts are seen. The same also is true of other objects in the wood; and if any of these be themselves in motion he is able to detect the fact, and to determine the nature of the motion, by noticing not merely their apparent change of place, but the variations which take place in their apparent magnitude and distinctness. Now, the astronomer on earth seems to be wholly debarred from applying a method resembling the last to determine the nature of the stellar motions. The distances at which the stars are placed from us are so enormous that no motion we could

every possible length between those limits, the solar spectrum could not fail to be perfectly continuous. But it is broken by dark lines. Hence it follows that each dark line signifies that light-waves of a certain definite length are wanting in the sun's light; a similar result holds, of course, in the case of a star.

Now, if a star is at rest—neither approaching the earth nor receding from it—it is perfectly clear that the waves of light which correspond to a given line (or, rather, since these waves are wanting, those which correspond to the part of the spectrum just above and just below the line) will have exactly the same position in the spectrum as the corresponding waves in the solar spectrum. So that, if it were possible to bring the sun's spectrum side by side with that of the star, this line in the sun's spectrum would be exactly on a level with the corresponding line in the star's. But if the star is speeding from or towards us, the waves of light will seem to be somewhat lengthened or shortened, precisely as the waves crossed by a stalwart swimmer seem broader or narrower according as he swims with or against their course. Hence, in this case, if the sun's spectrum and that of the star could be brought

side by side, there would no longer be observed that exact coincidence which we described as resulting in the former case. If the star were very rapidly approaching us, the lines in its spectrum would be shifted towards the violet end of the spectrum, whereas if the star were receding from us the lines would be shifted towards the red end. The apparent change of place would be very minute indeed, because the rate of the star-motion would be very minute in comparison with the enormous velocity of light. But still there would exist a possibility of so magnifying the change of place as to make it measurable.

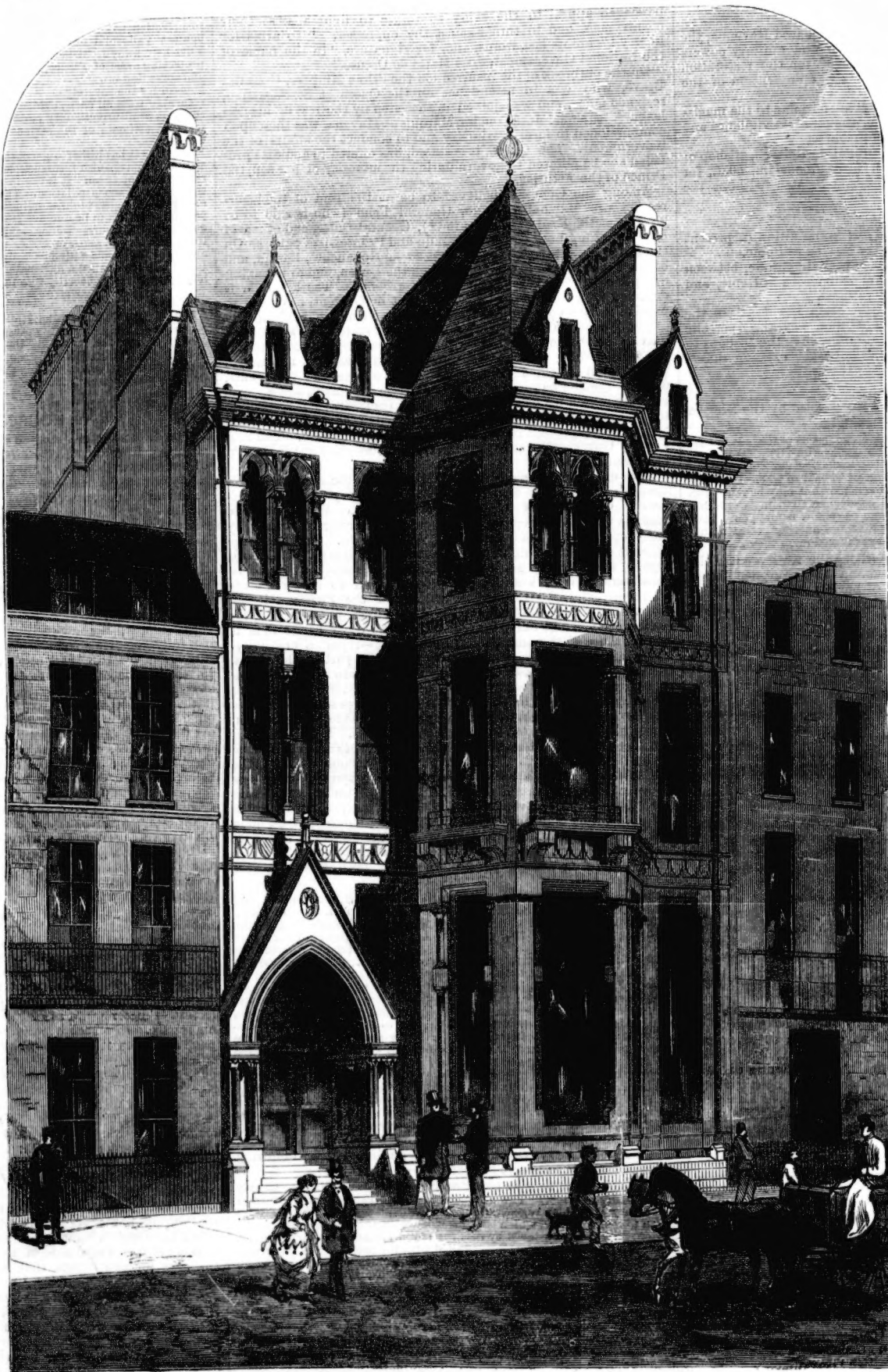
Now we cannot bring the spectrum of a star side by side with that of the sun. But we can do what serves our purpose just as well—we can bring it side by side with the spectrum of some terrestrial element which is known to exhibit the particular line whose change of position we wish to measure.

This has been done by Mr. Huggins in the case of the star Sirius. The spectrum of this star is crossed by a multitude of dark lines, and, amongst others, by one known to correspond to a bright line seen in the spectrum of burning hydrogen. The two spectra were brought side by side, and due care having been taken to magnify as much as possible any discrepancy which might exist, it was found that the dark line in the spectrum of Sirius was not exactly opposite the bright line in the spectrum of hydrogen, but was slightly shifted towards the red end of the spectrum. It followed, from the amount of the displacement, that at the time of observation Sirius was receding from the earth at the rate of about forty miles per second. When due account is taken of the earth's orbital motion at the time of observation, it results that Sirius is receding from the sun at the rate of about twenty-eight miles per second, or upwards of nine hundred millions of miles per annum.

The new method of examining the stellar motions is a most promising one. It will doubtless soon be extended to other stars. In fact, nothing but time and patience are required to enable astronomers to extend this method to all the visible stars, and even to many telescopic ones. For the latter purpose, however, an instrument of enormous light-gathering power will be required; and we hear with pleasure that Mr. Browning, F.R.S., the optician, is engaged in constructing a spectroscopic to be used with the great 6-ft. mirror of the Parsonstown reflector.—Daily News.

#### HOME OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

IN 1864 a new club was formed by various members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who, finding that at that time it was necessary for a candidate's name to be from eight to ten years on the books of the two older University clubs before he could expect to come on for ballot, thought that the establishment of a new club, which would absorb the numerous members of the two Universities who were then waiting and desirous to get into the older clubs, would meet with success. The result would seem to have justified this expectation. The new University Club was opened in St. James's-street, in May, 1864, with 500 members. This number has now increased to 950. Early in 1865 it was determined to build a new clubhouse, capable of accommodating 1000 members, and to that end the houses at the back of the St. James's-street property, having a frontage in Arlington-street, were purchased, and as soon afterwards as practicable the whole site was cleared and the new house commenced. The building is now completed. The St. James's-street front is constructed wholly of Portland stone, while the Arlington-street front is built of white brick and Portland stone, and has only a basement entrance for tradesmen. The principal rooms in the building, looking into St. James's-street, are the morning-room, somewhat octagonal in shape, about 40 ft. by 35 ft., and 22 ft. high, with a large bay window on the ground floor; the drawing-room, about 45 ft. by 32 ft., having a bay window also, occupying the whole of the frontage on the first floor; the smoking-room over the drawing-room, and about the same size, having an open but covered balcony in continuation of the bay windows of the rooms below. Looking



THE NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S STREET, PICCADILLY.

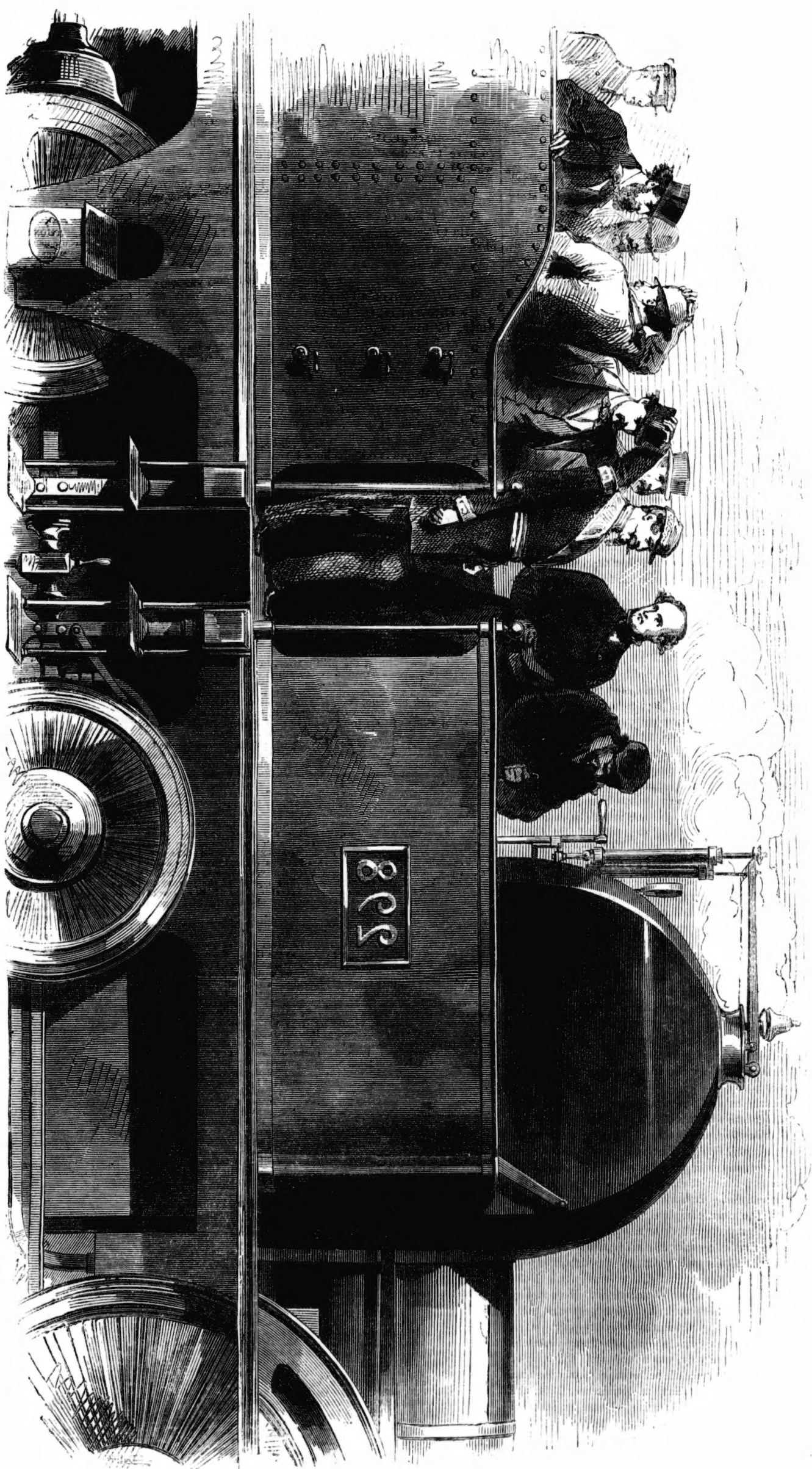
reasonably imagine them to have could appreciably affect their apparent brilliancy within hundreds or even thousands of years. Nor is this the only difficulty in the way of astronomers. If the stars shone always, or for very long periods, with uniform brilliancy, it might be possible for the astronomers of one age to judge of a star's motions by comparing their own estimate of its brilliancy with that formed by the astronomers of another age. But the stars are continually varying in brilliancy, some with a regular periodic change, others without any semblance of law, and this peculiarity renders it quite impossible to judge of their motions by means of any observed changes of brilliancy.

Therefore it seems hopeless for astronomers to attempt to learn anything respecting stellar motions beyond the mere fact that the sun is advancing towards a certain region of the sidereal heavens with an assigned velocity. Yet Mr. Huggins has succeeded in obtaining an answer to the very questions we have suggested above.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that the solar spectrum is crossed by a multitude of dark lines. Now, what is the meaning of a dark line in the solar spectrum? We do not ask what is the physical interpretation of the phenomenon—that is, what evidence it gives us as to the sun's physical state—but what does the phenomenon signify in itself? The rainbow-coloured spectrum signifies the presence in the solar light of light-waves of various length from the longest rays, which produce red light, to the shortest, which produce violet light. If there were light-waves of

to ten years on the books of the two older University clubs before he could expect to come on for ballot, thought that the establishment of a new club, which would absorb the numerous members of the two Universities who were then waiting and desirous to get into the older clubs, would meet with success. The result would seem to have justified this expectation. The new University Club was opened in St. James's-street, in May, 1864, with 500 members. This number has now increased to 950. Early in 1865 it was determined to build a new clubhouse, capable of accommodating 1000 members, and to that end the houses at the back of the St. James's-street property, having a frontage in Arlington-street, were purchased, and as soon afterwards as practicable the whole site was cleared and the new house commenced. The building is now completed. The St. James's-street front is constructed wholly of Portland stone, while the Arlington-street front is built of white brick and Portland stone, and has only a basement entrance for tradesmen. The principal rooms in the building, looking into St. James's-street, are the morning-room, somewhat octagonal in shape, about 40 ft. by 35 ft., and 22 ft. high, with a large bay window on the ground floor; the drawing-room, about 45 ft. by 32 ft., having a bay window also, occupying the whole of the frontage on the first floor; the smoking-room over the drawing-room, and about the same size, having an open but covered balcony in continuation of the bay windows of the rooms below. Looking





EXPERIMENTS WITH PETROLEUM AS A FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES MADE IN PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR NA'OLON.

## PETROLEUM-ENGINE ON THE EASTERN RAILWAY

OF FRANCE.

towards Arlington-street, there are on the ground floor two coffee-rooms, the larger one 48 ft. by 27 ft., and the smaller, 27 ft. by 19 ft.; above the larger coffee-room the library, and above that two billiard-rooms. The staircase, and the refectory, lavatories, dressing and bath rooms, serving-rooms (one on each floor), are arranged in the centre of the building; as also the strangers' dining-room, on the ground floor, 27 ft. by 20 ft.; secretary and clerk's office, first floor; and card or committee rooms, 19 ft. by 18 ft., on the second floor. A well-lighted corridor, 10 ft. wide, on each floor connects the rooms looking into St. James's-street with those fronting Arlington-street. The attic floor is appropriated for the servants' bed-rooms, and the basement for the numerous offices. The building is "fireproof" throughout. The Portland stone staircase is carried on wrought-iron girders, the whole of which are visible. The principal rooms are lighted by sunlights. The cost will somewhat exceed £20,000. Mr. Waterhouse is the architect.

The visit of the Emperor of the French to the camp at Châlons has been characterized by several incidents which gave a special interest to the journey; but, perhaps, by none of more importance as to its future results than that immediately associated with the means by which some part of the journey itself was effected. After leaving Fontainebleau, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Imperial train arrived at the station at Berry in an hour, where his Majesty was received by General Freny and several officials; and after a delay of a few minutes the carriages were shunted on to the Strasburg line, and arrived at Châlons after a run of four hours. There a fresh train awaited the Imperial party, drawn by an engine the furnace of which was constructed to burn neither coal nor coke, but petroleum. The apparatus for using this mineral oil as fuel for the boilers of locomotive engines is the invention of M. Henri Sainte-Claire

Deville, a gentleman already distinguished for several discoveries, and among others a peculiar method of working aluminium.

The petroleum-engine carried the train safely over the twenty-eight kilometres between the station of Châlons and that of Mourmelon, where it had hardly arrived when the Emperor, in the uniform of a General, was seen to descend from the saloon-carriage and go towards the engine, accompanied by M. Sauvage and M. Sainte-Claire Deville, who had awaited his Majesty's arrival at Châlons. The Emperor briskly mounted the tender, and took his place on the metal platform by the side of the engineer, manifesting a desire to watch the operation of the engine during the journey from Châlons to the camp. The complete prediction of the working fully substantiated the claims of the inventor to having produced a new method of substituting petroleum for coal in locomotive engines. The oil is supplied by a kind of spout, which can be so regulated that the flame can be increased or diminished as required,

and with as great facility as water can be supplied to the boiler. There is almost an entire absence not only of smoke but of any disagreeable smell, and it is said that the probabilities of explosion are reduced to a minimum, if they are not altogether at an end. It is not the volatile oil such as is used for lighting purposes, but a more viscous substance, only semi-fluid, and coming under the denomination of what are known as heavy oils. During the journey the Emperor watched with profound attention the operation of the engine, until the train reached its destination, where considerable surprise was expressed by the assembly which waited at the station to see his Majesty occupying a place next the driver instead of in the Imperial saloon. The subject of the application and uses of mineral oils as fuel to steam machinery formed the principal topic of conversation during the evening; and there can be no doubt that the advantages derived from a continuous and steady flame can be scarcely overrated.



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### THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

WHEN the late Marshal Narvaez died, a remarkable story was told of a conversation he was said to have held with a priest just before expiring. The confessor adjured him to "forgive his enemies;" to which the Marshal replied "that he could not, inasmuch as he had shot them all." This—we mean the fact, not the story—was more or less true. Narvaez, as long as he was in power, repressed all disturbances in the most sanguinary manner. Insurgents taken in arms were shot by hundreds. Any attempt at revolution was followed by a massacre; until at last such endeavours, though still made often, were nevertheless made but feebly. The general custom in Spain with regard to political conflicts had been not to press too hardly on the vanquished, for there was no saying whose turn might not come next in a country where each revolving year brought with it its political revolution. Narvaez, however, set this well-meant understanding at naught. His simple rule was to put down every rising in blood; and it cannot be denied that by those sanguinary means something like what is called "order" was preserved. "Pronunciamientos" were uttered, manifestations were made, changes of Ministry took place, and from time to time there was an armed collision; but, in the end, the Government of the Queen triumphed, and no alteration in the condition of Spain could be perceived further than was implied by the succession of one political faction to the place previously held by another.

The present movement in Spain—a movement far more formidable than any that has preceded it since the civil war—is not, of course, to be explained merely by the absence from the scene of a Narvaez, with his ferocious measures of repression. It may even be said that one of the effects of those measures has been to precipitate the movement; for, if all parties had something to complain of, it is also true that thousands of individuals had someone to avenge. Nevertheless, Narvaez was feared; and the mass of discontented and indignant people to be found in all parts of Spain are far more ready to express their discontent and to give vent to their indignation now than they would have been if the unscrupulous Marshal had been still alive. It does not appear that the present insurrection has any definite object beyond that of driving Queen Isabella from the throne she has so long disgraced—which, however, is always something. It is an insurrection of such a character that the word "revolution"—supposing it to be successful—can alone be applied to it. It is not the rising up of any one party or faction for its own particular purposes, but the armed protest of all parties against the continuance of the present rule. It is this very vagueness which gives the movement its revolutionary physiognomy. The first thing aimed at is the entire subversion of the present Government and the dethronement of the Queen. Then, as we learn from the proclamations issued from the camp of the revolutionary leaders, it is proposed to call a Constituent Assembly—an assembly, that is to say, representing the various classes of the nation, which shall determine what the future government of the nation shall be.

The origin of the existing revolutionary movement must be looked for in events which took place a year ago; it was at that time that the first wave broke of the inundation which is gradually covering all Spain. General Prim and the extreme Liberals, were then supposed to be at work. General Prim had, at all events, taken the lead in a rising against the constituted authorities. But his failure was rapid, and, as it appeared at the time, complete; and it was difficult for foreigners to understand whether or not his attempt was or was not to be the first of a series of similar ones. Not many months, however, had elapsed when the disturbances took place with which, justly or unjustly, the names of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier were connected. Here it may be said that the Government took the initiative, for no overt acts had been committed by the insurrectionary party when the alleged insurrectionary chiefs were seized and sent into banishment. This, by the way, was a leaf from the book of Napoleon, III., and was taken, it is believed, at his suggestion. It was in a similar manner that, in December, 1851, the President of the French Republic arrested and imprisoned a host of Generals and Deputies, who were only waiting for the term of his Presidency to come to an end in order to prosecute him for an abuse of power.

The effect of driving the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier out of Spain was not what the Queen and her Imperial adviser in France had expected. The number of Spaniards who are warmly attached to the Montpensiers—less from political views than from respect for their distinguished personal qualities, so strikingly in contrast with those of

Queen Isabella—is said to be very great; and the expulsion of the much-loved family, at the dictation of a foreign Sovereign, and merely on the ground that they belonged to the hated Orleans family, and might perhaps be put forward as aspirants to the Spanish throne, caused deep irritation throughout the country. It was, indeed, a humiliation which could not but be felt if Spaniards were still capable of any elevated political or national feeling at all. That, however, can only be looked at as one of the immediate determining causes of the general outbreak. At the root of all Spanish disaffection lies, no doubt, the personal conduct of the Queen. A Government of which Queen Isabella is the head cannot but be corrupt; but, were it otherwise, it would still be a disgrace to the nation to have to acknowledge such a Sovereign. It is a disgrace which has been submitted to a considerable time, it is true; but it continues to exist, and it is not lessened by the fact that it is of long standing.

Even in France, now that the telegraphic wires from Madrid to the frontier are cut, it is not easy to judge what chance the revolutionary leaders have of being successful; and here in England we have to form our opinions on the opinions previously formed in France. But it may be noticed that the *Moniteur*, of all the French papers, is the only one which affects to regard the movement as unimportant, and which, faithful to the interests of established government and to its own character as a State organ, represents the Queen's forces as willing and able to "restore tranquillity." Nor must it be forgotten that any condition of things in Spain would suit the Emperor Napoleon's views better than a revolution to be followed, as it would be, by the formation of a Constituent Assembly, which might offer the Spanish crown to a member of the Orleans family. In the meanwhile it may be hoped that the state of affairs in that distracted country will have a pacifying effect on Europe generally, at least so far as the menacing rivalry between France and Prussia is concerned. The Emperor of the French cannot take upon himself to control the policy of revolutionised Spain and to keep up an all but hostile attitude towards Prussia at one and the same time.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH has presented £1000 to a fund which is being raised for the erection of a new church in the extensive and populous suburb of Higham, Norwich. Nine years ago another church was erected in the same suburb, and the Bishop then contributed £500 to the establishment fund.

A NEW EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter written by Mr. W. T. Blanford, the well-known geologist to the Abyssinian expedition. Mr. Blanford has been engaged, since the return of the British army, in the Anseba Valley, and returned from Massawa to Aden on the 4th of the present month, the date of the letter from which we quote. "I can give you," he writes, "some Abyssinian news. Gobazai has had himself crowned Emperor at Gondar. Kassal, of Tigre, is on friendly terms with Gobazai, and has written a very friendly letter to Mr. Munzinger, our Consul at Massawa. We brought with us letters from Kassal to Lord Napier, and, if in time, I suppose they will go to England by to-day's mail."

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.—In case any English nobleman should desire to follow the example of the Duke d'Albuquerque, who, it is said, has just enlisted as a full private in the Papal Zouaves, "Edmund Stonor" publishes the following useful information on the subject in the *Weekly Register*:—"1. All who enter the Papal service must do so as private, no foreign grade being accepted. 2. The term of enlistment is for two years or six months. If the latter, the sum of 60*l.* must be paid down. 3. It is advisable to take as small an amount of clothes as possible to Rome, a few flannel shirts and socks being most needed. 4. Those who have means of their own will find that one or two francs a day are quite sufficient to supply any extra food or wine they may require. 5. The rations of the men are the same as those of the French army, and the pay, deducting all expenses, three sous a day. 6. The committee of the Papal Defence Fund have added three sous a day of extra pay to all the English and Irish Zouaves who may require it, besides a weekly allowance of tobacco. 7. The expense of the journey to Rome is about £6. 8. Before entering the service all must have a letter of recommendation from one of the committee, and also a testimonial of good character from their parish priest."

LIGHTNING.—A curious paper has been addressed by Marshal Vaillant to the Academy of Sciences on the subject of flashes of lightning unaccompanied by thunder. This phenomenon occurred very frequently on the night of the 9th ult., the sky being cloudy at the time. Not a drop of rain fell, nor was there a breath of wind, and, strange to say, though thunder had been heard while the clouds were piled up at the horizon, perfect stillness prevailed by the time they had reached the zenith, although lightning was flashing through the darkness in every direction. Marshal Vaillant, after remarking that discharges of atmospheric electricity may take place in three ways—either from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to the former, or from one cloud to another—says that thunder can rarely be heard except in the two former cases, it being generally much too distant in the latter to catch the ear. On the night of the 9th ult. there might very well have been one or more strata of clouds above those visible to us; but without going higher than eight or ten kilometres, such an altitude would be quite sufficient to prevent our hearing the thunder. Again, it has been ascertained that lightning at Havre may be seen from Paris, the distance being, as the crow flies, about forty-five leagues; but, as the sound is not propagated so far as light, we see the flashes, though we do not hear the peal. Marshal Vaillant cannot understand what is vulgarly called summer lightning. Its conception is contrary to all known phenomena. He considers it to be not a mere consequence of heat, but the discharge of electricity from very small clouds, which their distance renders invisible to us, though we perceive the sheets of electricity they exchange between each other. Marshal Vaillant is further confirmed in this opinion by the fact that very soon after summer lightning has been observed, after a very hot day, large clouds generally appear in the sky, with great suddenness.

STATISTICS OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The returns published by the Registrar-General distinguish the number of deaths registered in London from hydrophobia in each quarter of the year. Although the deaths appear to be spread pretty equally over the four quarters, yet these results do not determine the precise season when those who fell victims to this terrible disease were bitten. There is no doubt, however, that dogs are liable to become rabid at other periods of the year besides the hot days in July and August. It is gratifying to observe that during the first six months of the present year no death from hydrophobia had been registered in London. In the year 1867 there were 3 deaths—viz., 1 in the first quarter, 1 in the third quarter, and 1 in the fourth quarter of the year. In 1866 11 deaths were registered—viz., 2 in the first quarter, 3 in the second, 3 in the third, and 3 in the fourth. In 1865 the deaths registered in London from hydrophobia numbered 9. In 1864 no death occurred; in 1863 there were 3 deaths. From 1858 to 1862 inclusive no deaths were registered in London. In 1857 2 deaths are recorded; in 1856 there was no death; and in 1854 and 1855 the number of deaths was 7 and 2 respectively. The returns for England show that hydrophobia was the cause of an unusual number of deaths during the three years 1864-6, when 19, 18, and 36 deaths respectively were registered; whereas the average annual number in the seven preceding years, 1857-63, was only 3. Glancing at the results for England during a period extending over twenty years—viz., 1847-66, it is found that in the first ten years, 1847-56, the deaths were 128—viz., 5, 7, 17, 13, 25, 15, 11, 16, 14, and 5 respectively. In the second ten years, 1857-66, the deaths numbered 88—viz., 3, 2, 4, 3, 4, 1, 4, 12, 19, and 36 respectively. Is the reduction from 128 deaths in the first period to 88 deaths in the second period the result of improved police regulations? The difference in the proportion of the sexes of those who die from hydrophobia is probably due to the greater exposure of men to the bite of rabid dogs in the streets. Thus, of the deaths from hydrophobia in England in the year 1864, 11 were those of males and 1 was that of a female; in 1865, 15 males and 4 females died; and in 1866, 27 males and 9 females died. Of the 36 deaths in that year, 6 were those of children under five years of age, 9 were of the age of five and under ten years, and 2 were of the age of ten and under fifteen; of the remaining 19 fatal cases, 15 were those of males aged fifteen and under forty-five years.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN in her last passage through Paris left 500*l.* to the servants of the British Embassy.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES went last Saturday to Dunrobin Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has in fifteen years cost the country nearly £8,000,000 more than Louis Philippe. It is to be remembered that the private fortune of the latter, inherited from the Duc de Penthièvre, was immense.

FRANCIS II., it is said, intends to abdicate in favour of the Count de Girgenti. "Abdicate what?" says the *Siecle*. "His rights to the throne of Naples? Let him offer them to any usurer in Rome, and ask to borrow on them. By the answer of the Jew he will ascertain their real value."

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM is reported to exhibit somewhat more favourable circumstances.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF TOLEDO has accorded to the shopkeepers of Madrid the permission to open their establishments on Sundays and fête days.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE, who denies that he has become a Roman Catholic, has consented to become a Vice-President of the London Free and Open Church Association.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER has just given a donation of £200 towards the enlargement of the Salisbury Infirmary.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM has, it is said, again referred back to the law officers of the Crown the question of allowing Mr. Macrorie's consecration in England.

THE DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE, a Grandee of Spain, has entered the ranks of the Pontifical Zouaves as a common soldier.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY, one of our most distinguished Indian civil servants, has been appointed a member of the Indian Council.

GENERAL MACLELLAN, of the United States army, who has been residing in England about two years, left Liverpool last Saturday for New York.

MR. DURHAM is engaged in carving a bust of Leigh Hunt, which will form part of the memorial to be erected to the poet over his grave in Kensal-green Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES CRAWFORD HAY, formerly Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, who has just been transferred from the Colonelcy of the 58th Foot to the 93rd, is to be the new Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PEACE CONGRESS is now in session at Berne. On Tuesday its members unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the system of standing armies.

M. LISSAGARAY, who was lately wounded in a duel with M. Paul de Cassagnac, has returned to Auch (Gers), and resumed the direction of the *Avenir*.

A FRESH REVOLUTION HAS BROKEN OUT IN PANAMA. General Ponce has been deposed and succeeded by Corresco.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTEE, the assistant revising barrister, has distinguished himself from his brethren by deciding in favour of the woman franchise, and placing a claimant named Jane Allen on the list of voters in the parish of St. Giles, in the borough of Finsbury.

A CONGRESS of naturalists and medical men was opened at Dresden on the 18th. The King and Prince Royal made their appearance, and were received with enthusiasm.

THE COTTON CROP IN EGYPT this year promises to be wonderfully good. If not damaged by fog before November, it is estimated that the crop will produce 400,000 bales.

THE TOTAL SUM realised by the Festival of the Three Choirs at Gloucester, which goes in aid of a fund for the relief of clergymen, their widows and orphans, amounts to £1050.

A SERIOUS FIRE broke out on Monday afternoon in the cotton-mill belonging to Messrs. Swallow and Co., at Middleton. Two mills were completely gutted, and damage was done to the extent, it is reported, of £30,000.

THE DUTCH CHAMBERS WERE OPENED on Monday, at the Hague, by the King in person, and in his speech his Majesty was able to make the satisfactory announcement that the ordinary revenue was sufficient to meet the expenditure, and that his relations with foreign Powers were most satisfactory.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND CLERGY OF THE COUNTY OF GALWAY have resolved to oppose any candidate who will not pledge himself to support Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and to vote against any Government not making the three famous resolutions the basis of a Cabinet measure.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT STORES at present lodged in the Tower of London, it is said, are about to be removed to that portion of her Majesty's dockyard at Deptford which has been turned over to the War Department, the remaining part of the dockyard being reserved by the Admiralty for the victualling establishment, or for other purposes.

MR. BARSTOW, one of the revising barristers for Cumberland, has admitted nine women as voters in the parish of Castle Sowerby. They had been placed on the list by the overseers; no objection was made to the retention of their names, and the revising barrister did not feel himself justified under the circumstances in ordering their removal.

AT HEATON, Bradford (Yorkshire), a dinner was lately given to fifty-three old people, the youngest of whom was seventy years. The average age of sixteen of them was eighty-six and over. The average of the whole fifty-three was seventy-nine. One old fellow was there with his son and daughter-in-law, whose united ages amounted to 240. The population of the parish last Census was 1600.

THE REV. W. KIRKUS, LL.B., has resigned the pastorate of St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Hackney, having received and accepted an unanimous invitation to become the minister of a large Congregational church at Manchester. Mr. Kirkus is well known as a highly-talented preacher, of advanced views, and he is also an author of no mean repute. His congregation part with him with the utmost regret.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE has taken place at Aquila, in Italy. A sergeant of the 44th Regiment of Infantry, in garrison at that town, called on Captain Villa, of the same corps, under the pretext of business; then, while the officer was signing some papers, the other fired a pistol at his head, killing him on the spot; he then returned to his quarters and discharged his musket into his own breast, expiring shortly after.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND is to be appointed to the Judgeship in Bankruptcy, vacant by the death of Mr. Berrwick, who perished in the Abergele catastrophe. The office is by no means so dignified or valuable as those which have fallen to the learned gentlemen's predecessors. Mr. Whitelaw obtained the post of Chief Justice, Mr. Walsh that of Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Chatterton that of Vice-Chancellor.

SIR JOSEPH NEALE M'KENNA has resigned his office of managing director of the National Bank. After the disclosures in the libel case of "M'Kenna v. Osborne" the board of directors adopted a resolution giving Sir Joseph the option of quitting either the political arena or the control of the affairs of the National Bank. Sir Joseph M'Kenna has accepted the latter alternative and resigned his management, with its salary of £2400 per annum.

MR. G. ODGER, the "working man" candidate for the representation of the borough of Chelsea, has received, unsolicited, the following letter from Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., inclosing a cheque for £25 towards defraying the expense of contesting one of the seats for the borough:—"Avignon, Sept. 17, 1868.—Dear Mr. Odger,—As I do not know the name of the secretary of your election committee, may I beg you to forward to him yourself the cheque I inclose towards the expenses? There is no election in which I can take a warmer interest than in yours.—I am, dear Mr. Odger, yours very truly, J. S. MILL."

THE TRADE OF PARIS was never so dull since the troublesome times of 1848-9. The proceedings of the Tribunal of the Seine show a longer list of bankrupts than has been known within a given period for many years. The *compte-rendu* of that commercial tribunal says the number of failures from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, amounts to 1848, an increase of 25 per cent on ordinary times.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT has happened on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and, including the Llandudras disaster, makes the third on this line since Aug. 20. Last Saturday the points of a siding near Chester were inadvertently left open just as a fast train was due. It accordingly came into collision with a goods-train standing there. Fortunately, the driver of the passenger-train had slackened speed in preparing to enter the station at Chester, and very little damage was done, and no passengers were injured.

A BARONETCY is to be conferred on Mr. Charles Mills, in recognition of his forty-six years' service in the home administration of India. Mr. Mills was elected a director of the East India Company as far back as 1822, and through the various changes which have since occurred he has remained a member of the home Government. He now retires from the Indian Council, and amongst the names mentioned in connection with the office are those of Sir F. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Lord Dalhousie and Canning, and of Sir H. Harrington, one of the Knights of the Star of India.

SIR JOHN YOUNG, who has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, is now in his sixty-second year. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1831 to 1855, and in the course of that period was Lord of the Treasury and Secretary to the Treasury in the second Government of Sir Robert Peel, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Administration of Lord Aberdeen. He left Parliament to fill the office of Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and more recently has held the post of Governor of New South Wales.



## THE LOUNGER.

WHEN Lord Goderich carried his resolution which ultimately led to the establishment of Civil-Service examinations every honest politician rejoiced. It was, in the first place, so obvious that before you appoint an official you should test by examination his fitness for the office. Then, again, this resolution, if carried out, it was thought, would damage, if not utterly destroy, the abominable system of bribing members of Parliament by distributing amongst them the patronage of the Government. There was in this system double bribery. The members were bribed by this patronage, and they, in their turn, bribed their constituents. It is true that, now the patronage is distributed amongst the Government supporters, any Government supporter may have a nomination for a friend; but then it is only a nomination, not an appointment. The candidate, before he can get an appointment, must pass successfully through an examination; and it has been found that an acceptance by a member of a mere nomination does not bind the acceptor to the Government anything like so strongly as the acceptance of an actual appointment did. In truth, it does not bind him at all. An appointment to a place was the gift of a good thing by the Government; but the gift of a nomination is this, and no more—it enables the member to put a constituent in the position to try to win the good thing for himself; in short, it is little more than a formality. This reform has effected a great change for good in the House of Commons; a much greater, I think, than its most sanguine advocates thought it would, though perhaps not greater than the Tapers and Tadpoles of the day foresaw. "If you take away our patronage," said one, mournfully, "I do not see how Government can be carried on;" meaning, in plain English, "if we cannot, in this way, bribe the members, and they cannot bribe the voters, how can we keep our party together?" You see he foresaw exactly what would happen. He perceived that, without this double system of bribery, he should never be able to keep his party compacted together, as he was accustomed to do; and he was a true seer. Party allegiance has been weakening ever since that memorable change. The power of the party whips is trifling to what it was in former days. "I shall be happy," said a member of Parliament to Lord Melbourne, "to support you when I think you are right." "Thank you," replied his Lordship; "but what I want is men who will support me when they think I am wrong; I can get plenty such as you." And no doubt this, in times gone by, was the party doctrine—right or wrong, stick to your party. But it is not so now; and this change, though troublesome and annoying to Ministers, is surely a great public good.

Well, why should not this reform be carried further? It is only candidates for the lower branches of the Civil Service who are subjected to a test-examination. Why should not candidates for the higher places pass through the same ordeal? Thus Richard Smith, before he can become a clerk at £100 a year in a Government office, must have his abilities to perform the duties of the post to which he aspires tested by an examination; but the Hon. Plantagenet Smythe may get without preliminary test a commissionership of excise, or some much higher place, with a thousand, or it may be, thousands a year. Moreover, there is this further difference between Smith and Smythe: Smith, having got through his examination successfully, is set to perform the most ordinary, generally mere clerical, duties. Gradually he rises; and as he rises he undergoes a training for the performance of more important duties. Whereas Smythe leaps into the very highest position, and, without any previous training, is called upon to perform the most important functions. It may be said that Smythe, being a gentleman, may be presumed to have had a sufficient education. Well, there may be something in that, though here I may say that I have known men appointed to these higher offices who could no more have passed the Civil-Service examination than they could have passed an examination in surgery or navigation. But what of the training, which is far the most important part? In a well-regulated Government no man would be appointed to a high office in a department until he had previously gone through a training in the lower offices of that same department. But we are in the habit constantly of shoving a man into a high office who has had no previous training to enable him to perform its special duties, and positively no official training whatever. Thus Mr. Du Cane is Governor of Tasmania. He has had very little official training, and none whatever in the Colonial Office. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was made Governor of Bombay. He had been at the Foreign Office as Under-Secretary of State; but he had never served in the India Office. Colonel Wilson-Patten is to be Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—a most important post; and he has had no sort of training for it, and very little of official training of any sort. He was Chairman of Committees of the whole House from November, 1852, to April, 1853. The House met probably in February; he therefore acted only about a month or six weeks; and in the early part of the Session there is very little for the Chairman to do. In June, 1867, he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with £2000 a year and very little to do. Colonel Patten has, then, had little official training of any sort, and none whatever in the Irish Office. Then comes the appointment of Lord Mayo to the Governorship of India—that magnificent prize, that superlatively-important post! This is, perhaps, the very worst appointment that has been made for many, many years. When Sir John Lawrence was selected to be Governor-General of India the appointment was hailed as the inauguration of a new era. Here is a man, we said, who is in every way thoroughly qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he is appointed. He had been trained as no Governor-General ever was before. He possesses great natural abilities, great wisdom, and undaunted courage. In short, he of all living men was the fittest for the place; and it is not too much to say that, simply because he was so qualified, he was appointed. Here, then, we thought is a new era begun at last. Henceforth we may expect that men will be appointed to offices because they are qualified to fill them. But the Premier has put back the clock, and dashed all our hopes—that is, he has done all he can to do all this. I have some hopes that this appointment may be quashed. It cannot be said that Lord Mayo has had no official training; for he has been Irish Secretary for about four years altogether. But what training has he had to qualify him to be Governor-General of India? It is unpleasant to speak of Lord Mayo in this way. But whose fault is it that he is so generally and severely handled? It is his own. He ought not to have sought a position so much above his powers. Perhaps he did not seek it, though rumour reports that he did; but, if it was thrust upon him, he ought to have refused it.

A letter from a Liberal candidate says:—"I am assured that Government intend to put off the elections till December." I have not seen anything of this in the papers, and I cannot think that it is true. It may, though, be true. If any other man than Disraeli were Prime Minister, I should dismiss the rumour at once, with a "Pooh! it is impossible." But, with such an extravagant and eccentric spirit at the head of affairs, no defection, however tortuous, from the right line would surprise me. He is pledged; but what of that? Pledges are as Samson's green withes when he wishes to escape from them. This, though, is hardly the right simile, for he does not snap his pledges; he wriggles out of them, or, by ingenious rhetoric and art, more cunning than that of the Greek sophists, proves that he never was pledged. By-the-way, if the elections do not come off till December, Parliament cannot meet till January; and by that time Lord Mayo will be in India.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

Mr. Alexander Bain, in the *Fortnightly Review*, is interesting on the "Retentive Power of the Mind in its Bearing on Education;" but one is necessarily at a loss to imagine the practical value of all such discussion when drawn out into detail. Take the following:—

Supposing a man in his youth to learn English, French, German, Latin,

and Greek, and in later years to be resident in the East, and to acquire four or five Oriental tongues; the previously attained languages would inevitably pass into decay, the nervous communications being wanted for the new vocabularies.

This may be true of "a man"—i.e., of some man; but which man? Though any given man's mind-force be a determinate quantity, how can we tell which man can learn five languages in his youth and ten in his later years, and which man can do nothing of the kind? Mr. Bain knows as well as I do that some of the greatest men—Chaucer, Mohammed, Cromwell, Defoe—have done their best in their later years; and how, in any case, are we to apply the general principle? There is no conceivable way. No diagnosis lays a sufficient foundation for a satisfactory prognosis. In other words, Mr. Bain's article is a series of truisms. I am sorry to say I think the same, or worse, of an article on "The Laws of History," which comes to us all the way from Cambridge, Massachusetts. Here you have what "the ganglionic school" propound on the subject of the human will—

The state of consciousness called Desire is accompanied by a nascent excitement of the nerves connected with the muscular apparatus whose activity is requisite for the attainment of the desired object. There is a tendency to go through with the movements needful for satisfying the desire; and this tendency, unless neutralised by an antagonist tendency, must end in action. In the language of dynamics, tension, when not counteracted by opposing tension, must pass into *vis viva*. If, then, the force embodied in desire, be likened to tension, and the force manifested in the resulting muscular motion be likened to *vis viva*, it will become evident that unopposed desire must initiate action. This passage of nervous tension into muscular *vis viva* constitutes Volition, which may, for practical purposes, be considered indifferently as the final stage of emotion, or as the initial stage of action.

This astonishing piece of jargon might have been introduced in "Milky White," by the side of the "scientific young cow-doctor's" explanation of the mishap to Milky White's ears. These ganglionic people profess to believe that we, on the other side, think the human will is an "entity." But really, we don't believe anything of the kind, gentlemen! In a paper on "John Wilkes" Mr. W. F. Rae maintains that Wilkes was a true patriot, and that he did not write the "Essay on"—never mind, the Essay which has been connected with his name in a very unpleasant way. I have not examined the subject myself, but I like Mr. Rae's manner. Only it certainly seems to me that the manner of Wilkes in all he said and did was the manner of the demagogue. Not the least interesting of the articles in the *F. R.* is one by Dr. Rowland Williams on Beckett Denison's Life of Bishop Lonsdale. The Doctor happily hits off Mr. Denison's *caractéristique* by the single word "effrontery." But the most interesting article of all just now is one by Dr. Pankhurst, D.C.L., upon the "Right of Women to Vote," which presents the best résumé of the subject I have yet seen.

In the *Contemporary* the article by Dr. Brady on the Irish Church is, I am assured by those who know more about the question than I do, the best that has yet appeared on the subject. I wait to see if Mr. H. A. Page has finished his series on the "Old Morality and the New" before saying any more about it. Mr. J. W. Ludlow writes energetically in condemnation of "Mr. Hare's Scheme of Parliamentary Representation," but he will not convince everybody. The Rev. Isaac Gregory Smith is happier in criticising "Lowe and Huxley on the Classics" than in contributing out of his own store fresh matter to the discussion.

In the *Sunday Magazine* the "German Clergyman" closes his criticism of "Ecce Homo," and here, also, the author is more successful in criticism than in contributing original matter to the discussion. Indeed, as a critic of that popular book, he is wholly victorious, but he himself falls into the grossest error. His "pet notion," as he calls it, he supports by statements wholly at variance with the records; and yet he is on the high road to the truth! Why does he fall short of it? For want of moral courage. Over and over again he lays his hand upon the key which would unlock all the wards of the difficulty, and then drops it, as if it were red-hot. Let him boldly take it up, and burn his fingers with it, and then—yes, and then he will see a thing or two that he does not now see. Nobody ever got at the truth who approached a discussion with a foregone conclusion. These letters in the *Sunday Magazine* are well worth securing and reading, if only as curiosities of textual criticism. I think, in the whole course of my life, I never met with anything so remarkable in that one particular of just missing the truth. However, a miss is as bad as a mile. I ought to add that it is quite useless for anybody to go to these letters expecting to be interested in them unless he is well acquainted with the records on which the questions turn.

I am sorry to find I have so long overlooked the little magazine of the Ipswich school, the *Elizabethan*, but if the young gentlemen were to see my desk they would not wonder. It is one of the most frank, unaffected, and carefully-edited magazines now printed; and if Ipswich does not encourage it, so much the worse for Ipswich.

I fear I have also omitted *London Society*, which, besides a particularly pleasant paper, with the hackneyed title, "A Little Dinner at Greenwich," contains one by Mr. James Greenwood, "Two Hours in Gaol," full of kindly realism. The scene is Holloway Prison, and here is one anecdote:—

There came under our notice one curious instance of how small a matter may upset the calculations and turn even to ridicule the sternest enactments of men mighty in authority. From the men's corridor we proceeded to the women's, and, prideful of his eminently-successful silent system, the governor paused at the threshold with the whispered remark, "These are the female cells, and yet you perceive the same unbroken stillness reigns. Women or men, gentlemen, one system rules them, and they must obey." When lo! at that very instant a tiny voice was heard to crow its shrill, and that within a dozen yards of where we were standing. "That's one of the babies," remarked the governor, with all the wind suddenly taken out of his sails. "Of course, you can't keep babies quiet."

And now, Mr. Editor, I think the coast is pretty clear.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Playgoers who take an interest in real railway trains (and who does not?), and who care to pursue to their source the pieces which, under the titles of "After Dark" and "Land Rats and Water Rats," have monopolised a large share of public attention, will do well to pay a visit to the VICTORIA, where a play by the late Mr. Moncrieff, entitled "The Scamps of London," is being performed with decided success. This piece, which furnishes the plot of the two pieces I have mentioned, is itself a translation of "Les Gamin de Paris," and was produced at the Victoria and at Sadler's Wells, I believe, about fifteen years ago. The "real engine"—that is to say, an engine which resembles a real engine—has a history of its own. It was originally used in 1866 at (I think) Sadler's Wells Theatre; then at the Victoria; and after it had done duty at these theatres it was sold for £20 to the lessee of the Porte St. Martin Theatre; and after a successful career in Paris it was resold to an American manager, who made good use of it in New York. By the time it reached New York the engine was pretty well worn out; but the idea was still valuable, and was imported by Mr. Boucicault into his piece, "After Dark;" by Mr. Shepherd into "Land Rats and Water Rats;" by Miss Hazlewood into a drama at Sadler's Wells, which I have not yet had time to go and see; and by Mr. Cave into Mr. Moncrieff's drama, "The Scamps of London." Unlike the majority of pieces represented at this theatre, the play has some literary merit of its own, and as it is carefully and liberally placed upon the Victoria stage, and fairly well acted by the Victoria company, it has a very good chance of running until Christmas. Those who love "real engines" will find the real engine at the Victoria quite as skillfully represented as at either of the other theatres, and the piece is certainly superior in its literary merit.

The revival of "Society" at the PRINCE OF WALES'S has attracted crowded houses to that fashionable theatre. Its revival is interesting because it introduces to a fastidious audience a young lady who is certainly destined to fill a most important place in the future of the Prince of Wales's stage. Miss Carlotta Addison appeared for the first time, on Monday last, in the character of Maud Hetherington; and her singularly inartificial demeanour

under the rather trying circumstances of the story proved that this most unstaged little house has acquired in her an actress who is specially qualified to maintain its special reputation. Mr. Bancroft played Mr. Dewar's part, "Tom Stylus," in a manner which spoke volumes for his versatility. Mr. Montague is, of course, an admirable representation of Sydney Daryl; and Mrs. Buckingham White gave due force to the character of Lady Ptarmigan. Mr. Blakely is a very mannered "Old Chodd," ostensibly written by Mr. J. Maddison Morton, but really a bald and bad translation of a pretty little French comédienne called "Dieu vous Bénisse," which was popular at (I think) the Palais Royal some twelve years since. Miss Addison did her best with a thankless part. The piece was very coldly received.

## PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND.

We are favoured by the general Government of New Zealand with a copy of official tables, showing the principal results of the Census of that colony, taken on the night of Dec. 19, 1867. They relate to population, land, cultivation, crops, and live stock. According to the Census enumeration, the population of the colony (exclusive of the military and their families, and of the aboriginal natives) was, in December, 1867, 218,637. There can be no doubt, however, that the actual number exceeded this, as besides individual omissions, through the negligence of sub-enumerators, or from other causes, there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of obtaining a correct enumeration of the gold-digging population. Had such an enumeration been practicable, the total would probably have been several thousands more than it is. But the numbers, as they stand, show an absolute increase, as compared with 1864, amounting to 46,479, or 26.99 per cent. Of this population (1867) the Northern Island (comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay) had a total of 79,813, or 36.55 per cent; and the Middle Island (comprising the provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland) a total of 138,824, or 63.45 per cent of the whole population. The addition of 184, or .08 per cent, for the Chatham Islands will bring out the general total as above.

The enumerators were instructed to arrange for the separate exhibition in their returns of the population of the chief town in each province. The result is the following numbers, viz.:—Auckland, 11,153; New Plymouth, 2180; Wellington, 7460; Napier, 1827; Nelson, 5652; Picton, 465; Christchurch, 6647; Lyttelton, 2510; Dunedin, 12,776; Invercargill, 2006. The military and their families in New Zealand numbered, in December last, officers and men, 918; male children, 175; women and female children, 362; making a total of 1455. This number added to the population shown by the Census gives a total of 520,092—viz., 133,102 males, and 386,990 females. The columns in relation to houses or dwellings show a total of 54,009 in the colony, against 37,996 in 1864. Of this total, 38,840 were wood, 1182 brick or stone, 868 raupo, and 13,119 other materials, including tents, which numbered altogether 4595.

Although the numbers of the aboriginal native population are not ascertained by the Census of the colony, returns supplied from the native secretary's office afford a basis for an approximate estimate of them. Indeed, as respects the provinces of Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, an enumeration, described as a "Census," was taken in the early part of this year, which shows for those provinces a total of 1433, of whom 535 were males and 427 females, above fourteen; and 263 males and 203 females under fourteen (with five children "sex not known"). For the north island, with the province of Nelson, and the prisoners at the Chatham Islands, the numbers stated are 14,897 men, 12,353 women, and 9857 children, making a total of 37,107. These numbers, however, are only given as approximate, and in one or two instances are represented as probably under-estimated. Taking the figures as they appear, however, they show an (estimated) native population of 38,540 in the colony. This number added to the population shown by the Census, and the military and their families, would make the aggregate number of the inhabitants of New Zealand 558,632.

The total quantity of land fenced—which in 1858 was 235,561 acres; in 1861, 409,763 acres; and in 1864, 1,072,383 acres—had increased in 1877 to 3,455,535 acres; and the total quantity under crop—which in 1858 was 141,007 acres; in 1861, 226,219 acres; and in 1864, 382,655 acres—had increased in 1867 to 676,867 acres. The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds (excepting poultry)—which in 1858 were 1,728,093; in 1861, 3,038,557; and in 1864, 5,310,062—had increased in 1867 to 8,924,489. Taking sheep separately, the total number in the colony—which in 1858 was 1,523,324; in 1861, 2,761,383; and in 1864, 4,937,273—had increased in 1867 to 8,418,579.

THE PRINTERS AT MARSEILLES have come to terms with their employers.

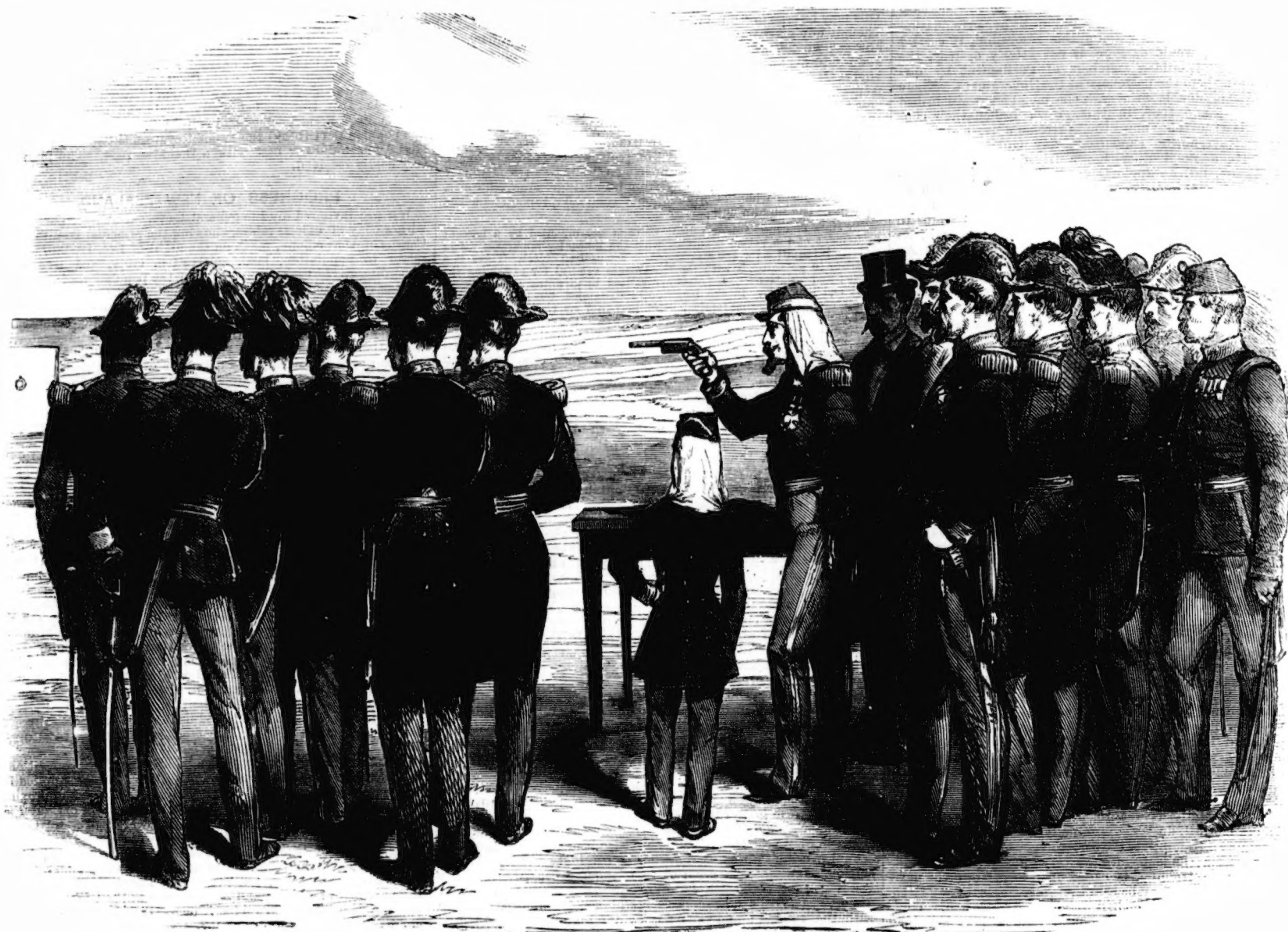
AMONG THE BREVETS D'INVENTION recently granted in France we read of a strong coffer, the peculiarity of which seems to be that if fraudulently opened it will kindle a Bengal light, brilliant enough to assemble a multitude, who will firmly believe that a house is on fire.

A PAUPER WITH £400 IN A BANK.—Mr. Stewart, clerk to the Wakefield Board of Guardians, stated at a meeting held on Wednesday that a woman who was receiving 2s. 6d. a week in relief, as an outdoor pauper, had been found to have £400 invested in the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank. The guardians ordered that if the woman refused to refund the money she had received from the parish proceedings should be taken against her.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON AT LEEDS.—The United States Minister, on Wednesday, paid a visit to the Art-Exhibition at Leeds. He was met at the railway station by the Mayor, and, in reply to an address, he expressed his conviction that there would be an enduring peace between Great Britain and America. War between the two countries would be but a repetition of the civil strife which had desolated his native land for four years. He was satisfied that the differences now existing, few and unimportant as they were, might be amicably settled, and looked forward to a peaceful and friendly future for both nations.

MR. STANSFELD ON NAVAL EXPENDITURE.—In a speech at Hall's on Monday night Mr. Stansfeld, taking the Navy as an example, demonstrated the extravagant policy of the present Government. The Ministry owned an excess of expenditure approaching to £3,000,000; but justified it as necessary, and declared that the Liberals were estopped from condemning it now, as they allowed the estimates to pass without objection. What was the case in regard to the Navy? If they compared the years 1865 and 1866, the last two years of the Liberal Government, they would find in 1865 the Navy Estimates amounted to £10,432,610; in 1866 they amounted to £10,392,324. Then came 1867, the first year not only of Conservative Administration, but of Conservative Estimates and Expenditure; and they found these Estimates sprang up to £10,921,523, which was an excess of more than £500,000. That was the year in which Sir John Pakington became First Lord of the Admiralty, and upon what did he elect to spend his half million? In these days of rapid transition in naval architecture, when we were bound to think well of the newest discoveries in science and of what constituted real power instead of show and sham, Sir John Pakington spent that half-million of money in the construction of wooden and unarmed vessels, corvettes, sloops, and no fewer than thirty-five wretched gun-boats of 700 tons or less, to, as he said, protect our trade in China and Japan. Then as to the policy—what was it? To keep up foreign squadrons, which, however useful or necessary they might be within reasonable limits, formed in these days very small part of our real power if we were put to the push and to the test of actual war. They on the Liberal benches took a novel and a very wise and successful course on this matter. Those of them to whom official experience ought to have given, and he trusted had given, some special knowledge of the subject—Mr. Childers, Lord John Hay, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre—met and discussed the subject of the Estimates; and the conclusion they came to was, that mere nibbling of Estimates was useless; mere criticism, if not useless, was not sufficient for them; they ought to be capable of something more. They propounded their counter-policy and their counter-programme. It was this: A large reduction of those foreign squadrons, consisting of ships which hardly constituted any portion of their real fighting power; a consequent reduction of the number of men; the devoting of their shipbuilding energies to the construction of the most powerful possible machines for offence and defence—types or units of production to be multiplied in future times in case of need—which science could devise and mechanical skill could construct; and, lastly, a reduction of the overgrown list of superior officers of the Navy. The success of that move was proved by Mr. Corry's partial acquiescence in it. But in spite of that approach—he could call it no more—to a policy of economy, too much was still expended upon the construction of vessels.





THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TRYING A NEW REVOLVER PISTOL IN THE CHALONS CAMP.



THE FISH-MARKET, BILLINGSGATE, FROM THE RIVER.



SHAM FIGHT AT THE CAMP AT LANNEMEZAN.

EVEN at Biarritz, where the Court goes for its summer holiday, the prediction of the Emperor of the French for military displays and manœuvres—his penchant for soldiering, in fact—seems to have had a continued influence over him; and, though he had so shortly before been at Châlons, he went off at nine o'clock one morning to review the troops in camp at Lannemezan, where he was received by Marshal Niel, Minister of War, and General Count de Goyon, commanding the sixth corps d'armée, surrounded by their staffs.

Facing the highest mountains of the Pyrenees, and bounded by the three departments of the Haute Garonne, the Hautes Pyrenees, and the Gers, between Bagères de Luchon and the Valley of Aure, watered by

the Neste which leads to Bagères de Bigorre, extends the vast plateau of Lannemezan. It was once avoided by tourists, or at all events visitors went no farther than Montrejeau, which is celebrated among mountain excursionists for its excellent and picturesque inn. Few people traversed the enormous flat plain that offered no variety except the splendid curtain of mountains with their snowy peaks by which the southern horizon is defined, and even these majestic objects were likely to become fatiguing for want of some change in the surrounding aspect. It was the same with Lannemezan as with the plain of Goe, which unites ancient Bearn to the north of Tarbes. Neither of them have attracted tourists, in consequence of their wild grandeur; and a very large amount of energy is required to

lead pleasure-seekers to visit a desert in search of the possible picturesque. These drawbacks are modified, however, with regard to Lannemezan, where the conditions of existence which seemed to have been imposed on the place have been greatly altered by the construction of a railway from Bayonne to Toulouse, passing by Pau, Lourdes, Tarbes, and Montrejeau, the slope of which is so celebrated. Whatever may have been the difficulties of establishing this line, it has been attended with the usual results, and has taken new centres of life and population into the desert; while another cause of the metamorphosis is more accidental, and only temporary in its effects, since it is no other than the military encampment now occupying the plain.

For many years the idea of establishing a camp in the South of France

has been entertained, and the Emperor seems at last to have found a convenient place for it, without interfering with the vested interests of landed proprietors, and admirably adapted for exercising troops in the manœuvres of the new arms with which they have been supplied.

The camp at Lannemezan has been formed under the control of General Latrille de Lorencez, whose services at Orléans during the expedition to Mexico have not been forgotten. A fine body of infantry, with all its contingents of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, is here instructed in the new methods of warfare and in the use of the latest weapons; and our engraving shows the kind of place in which they exercise. It represents the principal manœuvre exhibited during the Emperor's visit, being the supposed attack and defence of a convoy of material importance. A



MANŒUVRES AT THE CAMP AT LANNEMEZAN: ATTACK OF A CONVOY.

musketry; but the artillery and infantry of the attacking party take up a position nearer to the convoy on an opposite eminence. Their cavalry are ready to charge again after having reformed, and rush at the head of the convoy, which is compelled to yield to this manœuvre of a superior force. A large number of people came down from the mountains and neighbouring villages to see the review, and it is stated that his Majesty was everywhere received with enthusiasm. After he had visited the camp, which was raised after his departure, the Emperor left Lannemezan for Pau, which was brilliantly illuminated in his honour, and where he passed the night before returning to Biarritz.

EXPERIMENTS MADE BY THE EMPEROR AT THE CAMP AT CHÂLONS.

DURING the stay of the Emperor at the camp at Châlons some very interesting experiments were made, not only with firearms and arms

of precision, but on a newly-invented armour-plating, intended to be a substitute for steel plates. It is a kind of pasteboard, formed of felt, vegetable fibre, and some textile fabric, which are so compounded and submitted to the action of powerful machinery that the *pâte* acquires the solidity of cast metal. The inventor is an Italian, M. Microni, and he first offered his discovery to his own country; but, on the Italian Government declining to purchase it, found means to submit it to the examination of the Emperor of the French. His Majesty received the inventor at the camp with much courtesy, and gave orders that every opportunity should be afforded him of exemplifying the utility and efficiency of his invention. It was therefore tested both as armour-plating for ships and in the form of breastplates, for which the material appears to be particularly adapted, in consequence of its light weight and its resistance to bullets and bayonet thrusts. The chasepot could not send a ball through it, though fired at only half its carrying distance, and it is affirmed that a revolver discharged close at the breast of a man pro-

tested with this armour would inflict no injury. Certain improvements were shown to be required, which, it is said, can be easily effected; and the Emperor gave orders that the invention should be tested on a large scale, as armour-plating for ships. The great advantage of the new material is that it can be furnished at a fifth part of the cost of steel plates; and that the holes made by the balls close up of themselves and prevent only small apertures, which can be very easily stopped; while the repairs of a steel plate, owing to the rigidity of the metal, are expensive and troublesome. One of our engravings represents the examination made by the Emperor of this extraordinary invention; our other illustration is taken from a sketch of his Majesty at the time that he made personal trial of a new revolver of increased range, the invention of Mr. Mortimer, who begged his Majesty to accept fifty specimens—a present which was graciously acknowledged. Forty of them were afterwards presented by the Emperor to the officers of the different regiments of artillery at the camp who had been invited to lunch with his Majesty and the Prince Imperial.



## THE FISH MARKET, BILLINGSGATE.

BILLINGSGATE MARKET, though still the great fish mart of London, is not so exclusively so as it was once; not that less fish is sold there than formerly, for of course with the growth of the metropolis the demand, and consequently the supply, has vastly increased. But since the advent of railways large quantities of fish are brought to town by that means, whereas in old times everything came in boats to Billingsgate wharf. The bulk of the fish brought by rail, however, still finds its way to Billingsgate, the neighbouring thoroughfares, especially Lower Thames-street, being often inconveniently blocked by carriers' waggons; but a considerable portion is consigned direct to dealers in different parts of the metropolis. Perhaps there are few more stirring scenes to be witnessed in London than Billingsgate of a morning, albeit it is not a very pleasant place in which to take a "constitutional," for neither its frequenters nor its odours are particularly agreeable. Rude manners and a decidedly "ancient and fishlike smell" pervade it. Still, Billingsgate is an important institution, and has a value and interest peculiarly its own. Of this famous mart we know of no better description than that contained in Mr. G. A. Sala's clever book "Twice Round the Clock," and therefore we cull the following extracts from its pages. Mr. Sala says:—

Billingsgate has been one of the water-gates or ports of the City from time immemorial. Geoffrey of Monmouth's fabulous history of the spot acquaints us that "Belin, a King of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's nativity, built this gate and called it 'Belingsgate,' after his own calling;" and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes, in a vessel of brass, were set on a high pinnacle of stone over the said gate. Stowe very sensibly observes that the name was most probably derived from some previous owner, "happily named Beling or Biling, as Somers' Key, Smart's Wharf, and others, thereby took their names of their owners." When he was engaged in collecting materials for his "Survey," Billingsgate was a "large water-gate port, or harbour for ships and boats commonly arriving there with fish, both fresh and salt, shell-fishes, salt, oranges, and other fruits and roots; wheat, rye, and grain of divers sorts for the service of the City and the parts of this realm adjoining." Queen-hythe, anciently the more important watering-place, had yielded its pretensions to its rival. Each gives its name to one of the City wards.

But while I am rummaging among the dusty corners of my memory, and dragging forth worm-eaten old books to the light; while I have suffered the hare of the minute-hand, and the tortoise of the hour-hand (the tortoise wins the race), to crawl or scamper at least half round the clock, Billingsgate Market itself—the modern, the renovated—a far different place to that uncleanly old batch of sheds and hovels, reeking with fishy smells, and more or less beset by ruffianly company, which was our only fish market a few years ago—New Billingsgate, with a real fountain in the centre, which during the day plays real water, is now in full life and bustle and activity. Not so much in the market area itself, where porters are silently busied in clearing piles of baskets away, setting forms and stools in order, and otherwise preparing for the coming business of the fish auction, as on the wharf, in front of the tavern known to fame as Simpson's, and where the eighteen-penny fish ordinary is held twice every day, except Sunday, in each year of grace. This wharf is covered with fish, and the scaly things themselves are being landed, with prodigious celerity, and in quantities almost as prodigious, from vessels moored in triple tier before the market. Here are Dutch boats that bring eels, and boats from the north sea that bring lobsters, and boats from Hartlepool, Whitstable, Harwich, Great Grimsby, and other English seaports and fishing stations. They are all called "boats," though many are of a size that would render the term ship, or at least vessel, far more applicable. They are mostly square and squat in rigging, and somewhat tubby in build, and have an unmistakably fishy appearance. Communications are opened between the vessels, each other, and the shore, by means of planks placed from bulwark to bulwark; and these bulwarks are now trodden by legions of porters carrying the fish ashore. Nautical terms are mingled with London slang; fresh mackerel competes in odour with pitch and tar; the tight-strained rigging cuts in dark indigo-relief against the pale-blue sky. The whole is a confusion, slightly dirty, but eminently picturesque, of ropes, spars, baskets, oakum, tarpaulin, fish, canvas trousers, osier baskets, loud voices, tramping feet, and "perfumed gales," not exactly from "Araby the blest," but from the holds of the fishing-craft.

Upon my word, the clock has struck five, and the great gong of Billingsgate booms forth market time. Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry fishmongers, for this is your opening day! And the merry fishmongers uprouse themselves with a vengeance. The only comparison I can find for the aspect, the sights, and sounds of the place, is—a rush! A rush hither and thither at helter-skelter speed, apparently blindly, apparently without motive, but really with a business-like and egrossing pre-occupation, for fish and all things fishy. Baskets full of turbot, borne on the shoulders of the *faccini* of the place, skim through the air with such rapidity that you might take them to be flying-fish. Out of the way! here is an animated salmon-leap. Stand on one side! a shoal of fresh herrings will swallow you up else. There is a rush to the tribunals of the auctioneers: forums surrounded by wooden forms—I mean no pun—laden with fish, and dominated by the rostra of the salesmen, who, with long account-books in their hands, which they use instead of hammers, knock down the lots with marvellous rapidity. An eager crowd of purchasers hedge in the scaly merchandise. They are mostly substantial-looking, hearty, rosy-gilled men; for the sale of fish appears to make these merchants thrive in person as well as in purse.

There are eight auctioneers or fish salesmen attached to the market, and they meet every morning between four and five o'clock, at one of the principal public-houses, to discuss the quantity and quality of fish about to be offered for sale. As the clock strikes five the auctioneers disperse to their various boxes. Below each box are piled on "forms," or bulks, the "doubles" of plaice, soles, haddock, whiting, and "offal." A "double" is an oblong basket tapering to the bottom, and containing from three to four dozen fish; "offal" means odd lots of different kinds of fish, mostly small and broken, but always fresh and wholesome. When the auctioneer is ready a porter catches up a couple of doubles and swings one on each shoulder, and then the bids begin. Soles have been sold as low as 4s. the double, and have fetched as high as £3. There is one traditional bid on record, which took place in the early part of the present century, of 40 gs. per hundred for mackerel. Plaice range from 1s. 6d. to 4s. the double. The sale is conducted on the principle of what is termed a "Dutch auction," purchasers not being allowed to inspect the fish in the doubles before they bid. Offal is bought only by the "fryers." You may see, almost every market morning, a long, gaunt, greasy man (of that dubious age that you hesitate whether to call him youngish or oldish, with a signet ring on one little finger, and a staring crimson and yellow handkerchief round the collar of his not very clean checked shirt) buy from fifteen to twenty doubles of one kind or another; and in the season the habitués of the market say that he will purchase from twenty-five to thirty bushels of periwinkles and whelks. This monumental doubler, this Rothschild of the offal tribe, resides in Somers' Town. To him resort to purchase stock those innumerable purveyors of fried fish who make our courts and by-streets redolent with the oleaginous perfumes of their hissing cauldrons. For the convenience of small dealers, who cannot afford to buy an entire double, stands are erected at different parts of the market, for "bumbarees." We may ask in vain *unde derivatur* for the meaning of the term, though it is probably of Dutch origin. Anyone can be a bumbaree; it requires neither apprenticeship, diploma, nor license; and is the *pone asinorum* of the "mystery of fishmongers." The career is open to all; which, considering the difficulty of settling one's children in life, must be rather a gratifying reflection for parents.

The process of bumbareeing is very simple. It consists of buying as largely as your means will permit of an ancient beer, hiring a stall for sixpence, and retailing the fish at a swingeing profit.

Plaice, soles, haddocks (fresh), skates, maida, and ling (the two last-mentioned fish in batches of three and four, with a string passed through the gills) are the only fish sold by auction. Fresh herrings are sold from the vessel by the long hundred (130). They are counted from the hold to the buyers in "warp" fives. Two pence per hundred is charged to bring them on shore. Eels are sold by the "draft" of twenty-pounds weight, the price of the draft varying from 3s. to 15s. Two pence per draft is paid for "shoreing" or landing the fish from the vessels. Sprats are sold on board the ships by the bushel. A tindal is a thousand bushels of sprats. When we come to consider the vast number of these oily, savoury little fishes a bushel will contain, the idea of a tindal of them seems perfectly Garagantuan; yet many tindals of them are sold every week during the winter season—for the consumption of sprats amongst the poorer classes is enormous.

As regards salmon, nine-tenths of the aristocratic fish are brought up by rail in barrels, and in summer packed in ice. Salmon and salmon-trout are not subjected to the humiliation of being "knocked down" by an auctioneer: they are disposed of "by private contract," at so much per pound.

Of dried and smoked fish of all kinds, the best come from Yarmouth; but, as regards the costermonger and street-vender—the modern "billestres" of dried haddocks, smoked sprats, and herrings, entire or kippered—they are little affected by the state of the cured-fish market, so long as they can buy plenty of the fresh kind. The costermonger cures his fish himself in the following manner:—He builds a little shed like a watch-box, with wires across the upper part; and on this grating he threads his fish. Then he makes a fire on the floor of his impromptu curing-house with coal or mahogany dust, and smokes the fish "till done," as the old cookery-books say. There is a dealer in the market to whom all fish-sellers bring the skins of departed soles. He gives 4½d. per lb. for them. They are used for refining purposes.

And now for a word concerning the crustacea and the molluscs. Of oysters there are several kinds—native pearls, Jerseys, old barleys, and commons. On board every oyster-boat a business-like gentleman is present, who takes care that every buyer of a bushel of oysters pays him 4d. No buyer may carry his oysters ashore himself, be he ever so able and willing. There are regular "shoremen," who charge 4d. a bushel for their services; so that, whatever may be the market price of oysters, the purchaser must pay, *volens volens*, 8d. a bushel over and above the quoted rate.

Of mussels there are three kinds—Dutch, Exeters, and Shore-hams. They are brought to market in bags of the average weight of 3 cwt., each bag containing about 160 quarts, inclusive of dirt and stones. They are sold at from 5s. to 7s. a bag. Of periwinkles (or, as they are more popularly and familiarly termed, "winkles") there are four sorts—Scotch, Clays, Isle of Wights, and Maldons. They are sold by the bushel, or by the "level," or gallon. Crabs are sold by the "kit" (a long, shallow basket) and by the score. Lobsters by the score and the double.

At the Cock, in Love-lane, and at the White Hart, in Botolph-lane, there is a boiling-house in the rear of the premises. Each boiling-house consists of a spacious kitchen filled with immense cauldrons. Here winkle and whelk buyers who have neither utensils nor convenient premises sufficient to boil at home can have it done for them, at 4d. a bushel. Each boiling is done separately in a wicker-basket. Crabs and lobsters may likewise be boiled at these houses. Half-a-dozen scores of these fish are packed in a large basket, shaped like a strawberry-pottle, a lid is put between each lot, and the hot-water torture is inflicted at the rate of 6d. a score.

## AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

THE annual report of the Collector-General, giving statistical returns of the extent of land under cultivation, the number and description of live stock in Ireland, and the number of emigrants who have left the country up to the end of July, is now published, and is a valuable addition to the existing supply of authentic information respecting the condition of the country. It appears that the total area under all crops in 1868 was 5,547,335 acres, being an increase of 87,633 acres over 1867 in cereal and green crops. The total acreage of cereals was 2,192,785 acres in 1868, compared with 2,115,700 in 1867, showing a net increase this year of 77,885 acres, after allowing for a decrease in beans and peas to the extent of 3582 acres. The total area under green crops in 1868 was 1,456,307 acres. Last year it was 1,452,410, showing a net increase of 23,897 acres, after allowing for a decrease in turnips to the extent of 15,662 acres, and vetches and rape 3638 acres. The increase in wheat amounts to 25,756 acres, oats, 39,408; barley, 15,199; potatoes, 33,072 acres, and cabbages, 8753 acres. There were 33,462 acres more under meadow and clover, and, as shown by a return already published, 46,811 acres less under flax. It is satisfactory to find, after making all necessary deductions, a balance of 87,633 more cultivated acres to be placed to the credit of the country this year. That there is still, however, ample room for improvement must be evident from the fact that no fewer than 4,423,340 acres, or nearly one fourth of the whole island, are returned under the description of "bog and waste unoccupied." The returns of live stock show a decrease compared with last year in all classes. In the number of horses it amounts to 1216; cattle, 87,451; sheep, 13,075; and pigs, 372,748. The total numbers now in the country are—horses, 522,864; cattle, 3,620,352; sheep, 4,822,444; pigs, 862,443. The difference of value is very considerable. The whole of the live stock is estimated to be worth £34,098,742, being a decrease of £1,058,477 compared with last year. The rates are thus laid down by the Census Commission of 1841—horses, £8 each; cattle, £6 10s.; sheep, 22s.; and pigs, 25s. Adopting this scale the decreased value this year is thus apportioned:—Horses, £9728; cattle, £588,431; sheep, £14,883; and pigs, £465,835. It may be hoped that, as the harvest has been secured at an earlier period and in better condition than for many previous years, the value of the additional crops will more than compensate for the loss occasioned by the decrease in the live stock. The emigration returns show that 54,150 persons left Ireland during the first seven months of this year, being 11,513 less than emigrated during the same period last year. This is a proof that the spirit of the people is more hopeful. The Collector-General concludes his report with a practical suggestion as to the expediency of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes, which would, if adopted, offer a further inducement to the agricultural population to remain in their own country.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.—We are in a position to state that since her sojourn in Switzerland the Queen has greatly improved in health. The untoward symptoms which cost her Majesty and her subjects so much uneasiness have yielded to the fresh mountain air and the change of scene, in the most romantic of European countries. The benefit, indeed, has been so marked that the nation may look forward hopefully to her Majesty resuming (at least, partially) those public duties from which she has been so long and so unhappily estranged.—*Lancet*.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.—Colonel Wilson-Patten, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, is one of the few members of the House of Commons who has sat uninterruptedly for one constituency since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. He was returned for the undivided county of Lancashire in 1830, but lost his election in the following year, when a large majority came back from the country pledged to carry out the policy of Earl Grey's Government. At the general election of 1832 he was returned for North Lancashire, and has since retained the seat. Except for a few months as Chairman of Committees, in the winter of 1852, Colonel Patten held no office until June last year, when, amongst the changes which took place on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, the gallant gentleman was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession to the Earl of Devon, who went to the Poor-Law Board. His advancement to the more important office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the weight which is now attached to the declarations of the Irish Secretary, will, in all probability, ensure Colonel Patten a seat in the Cabinet. The right hon. gentleman is sixty-six years of age.

## REPORT OF THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

THE report of her Majesty's Commissioners on the revenues and condition of the Established Church of Ireland was published in Dublin last Saturday. It is dated July 27, 1868; and is signed by the Earl of Meath, as chairman; by Earl Stanhope, Lord De Vesci, Sir Joseph Napier, and Messrs. Shafto Adair, John T. Ball, Evelyn Shirley, George Clive, and Edward Howes. With summary, tables, and schedules it forms a bulky return of more than 600 pages. The following extracts convey the substance of the Commissioners' recommendations, and the facts on which they are based:—

Interpreting the authority conferred upon us as confined to alteration and redistribution within the limits of the Church Establishment, we have felt bound to proceed without reference to the Resolutions which have been adopted by the House of Commons with respect to the Church in Ireland after the date of your Majesty's Commission. It is upon the assumption which the Commission implies that this branch of the United Church shall continue by law established and endowed, that we have conducted our inquiry into its present state and condition, and that we now submit to your Majesty our suggestions with a view to the improvement of its internal arrangements, and the administration and management of its property.

The Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland consists of two archbishops, ten bishops, thirty corporations of deans and chapters, twelve minor corporations or quasi-corporate bodies connected with cathedrals, thirty-two deans, thirty-three archdeacons, 1509 beneficed incumbents (including within this term perpetual curates), and more than 500 stipendiary curates. The number of persons returned by the Census of 1861 as belonging to its communion was 693,357.

Its annual net revenues amount to about £581,000, of which about £364,000 arise from tithe rent-charge, about £204,000 from the rents received from lands, and the residue from Government stock or other sources. Of these revenues a considerable portion, about £113,000 a year, is administered for Church purposes by the central board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners. About £19,000 a year belongs to the capitular bodies, and is applied by them for the maintenance of the cathedral fabrics and services. The residue supplies the endowments of the bishops, dignitaries, and beneficed clergy.

There are in Ireland 1074 benefices, the net income of which is under £300 a year. About 356 of these are above £200 a year, about 421 of the remainder above £100 a year, and about 297 under £100 a year. Amongst these are many with large Church populations, some in important towns, and others so circumstanced that a supplementary provision for suitable Church ministrations is much needed.

With a view to provide funds for the augmentation of such benefices, we have examined into the existing distribution of property within the Church, and considered how far, consistently with due regard to the various interests concerned, additional provision may be made for these benefices at present inadequately endowed, so as to adapt the parochial system to the exigencies of the Church population.

Previous to the Act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 37, there were in Ireland four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics. By this Act the sees were consolidated, and the number reduced to two archbishoprics and ten bishoprics. There are now twelve united dioceses:—1, Armagh and Clogher; 2, Meath; 3, Down, Connor, and Dromore; 4, Derry and Raphoe; 5, Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh; 6, Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; 7, Dublin and Kildare; 8, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; 9, Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore; 10, Killaloe, Kilkennedy, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; 11, Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe; 12, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

The area, boundaries, and Church population of these dioceses will be found in the appendix. The net annual revenues of the twelve prelates amount to about £58,000.

After a full consideration of the circumstances of these several united dioceses as regards their extent, Church population, number of benefices, position relatively to each other and to the places of episcopal residence; having regard also to the increased facilities of communication, we are of opinion that a further consolidation of dioceses, and, with one exception (Cork), a reduction of the incomes of the bishops, may take place.

The dioceses which we think may be consolidated with others are:—(1) Meath; (2) the united diocese of Killaloe, Kilkennedy, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (3) the united diocese of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore; (4) the united diocese of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. The consolidation may be effected as follows:—Meath to be united to Dublin; Killaloe and Kilkennedy to Limerick; Clonfert and Kilmacduagh to Tuam; Cashel and Emly to Limerick; Waterford and Lismore to Ossory; Kilmore to Armagh; and Elphin and Ardagh to Tuam. If this arrangement be carried out, we recommend that the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoe be transferred from the see of Limerick to that of Cork.

A majority of the Commissioners are of opinion that one archbishop of the Irish branch of the Church ought to be sufficient; that the archbishopric to be retained should be Armagh, and that the archbishopric of Dublin should be reduced to a bishopric with precedence over every other bishopric. The other Commissioners think that this alteration is not required.

Taking into account the extent of superintendence, which in consequence of this reduction of the episcopate must devolve upon the prelates, the various claims upon their bounty, and the social position conceded to the office, and having regard to the scale of judicial incomes in Ireland, we are of opinion that there should be provided for the primatial see of Armagh an income of £6000 a year; for Dublin, if retained as an archbishopric, £5000 a year, and if reduced to a bishopric, £4500 a year; and for every other bishopric an income of £3000 a year; with an additional allowance of £500 for such of the bishops as in each year attend Parliament.

These incomes and allowances should be free from any tax or deduction for ecclesiastical purposes. No portion of them should arise from lands let on terminable leases for fines.

The Commissioners recommend the abolition of all, except eight of the existing corporations of deans and chapters, thirty in number, these eight being Armagh, Down, Derry, Tuam, Kilkenny, Cork, and St. Patrick's, Dublin.

The present number of archdeacons (thirty-three) appears to the Commissioners in excess of what is required. If the diocese of Kilmore be added to the dioceses of Armagh and Clogher, there may properly be an archdeacon for each of these dioceses; but in all other united dioceses proposed to be formed two archdeacons for each would seem to be sufficient.

The remaining recommendations of the Commissioners are thus summarised by themselves.

A rearrangement of benefices, to meet the exigencies of the Church population, and a more equitable adjustment of income to services.

That, with a view to rearrangement, the duty be imposed upon the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners of taking the necessary proceedings for the union, division, or alteration of benefices.

That the existing powers of suspending appointments to benefices be extended to all cases where for twelve months next before the time of suspension Divine service shall not have been performed, and also to benefices in Royal or ecclesiastical patronage where the Church population is under forty in number. In each case provision to be made for such spiritual duties as are requisite.

That an additional ad valorem tax be imposed upon all benefices above £300 a year in which the Church population does not amount to one hundred in number.

That payment of the expenses of providing the elements for the holy communion, or for music in any churches not cathedral, out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, be discontinued; and that in no cases, except where the parishioners are unable to provide for the services of a parish clerk, shall a salary to a parish clerk be paid by the Commissioners; and that in such cases the offices of parish clerk and sexton be consolidated, if practicable.



That the expense of maintaining the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries be defrayed by the general fund vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and that the clergy be thereupon relieved from the visitation fees.

That the period for repayment of building loans from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be extended.

That the estates of all the capitular bodies, and such estates of the bishoprics as shall not be allocated for the endowment of those retained, shall be transferred to the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

That the surplus arising from all property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be applicable, at their discretion, for the suitable augmentation of benefices inadequately endowed.

That, with a view to carry out these recommendations and others of a subordinate character, and for the purposes of a more effective management of Church property, the constitution of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners be improved, and its powers enlarged.

That the expense of converting leaseholds into perpetuities be diminished; and with this object, that the amount of purchase money be ascertained, with such alterations of the present system as have been suggested.

That increased facilities be given for leasing lands belonging to the parochial clergy, and that the power to lease be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

That the owners of land liable to pay tithe rent-charge be empowered to redeem their liability.

That provision be made to prevent ecclesiastical persons alienating or encumbering by deed their official incomes.

That more stringent and summary powers of enforcing residence be given to the bishops and Ecclesiastical Courts.

### THE EARTHQUAKE AT CALLAO.

THE following letters give a harrowing description of the first shocks of the late earthquake at Callao:—

"Callao, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

"This evening, just as I was about mailing this letter for the steamer of to-morrow morning, at about five o'clock, the three most terrible and alarming shocks of an earthquake which have visited Callao in seven years were made manifest. For full five minutes, the heavy, rolling, rumbling shock continued, rocking the furniture, and even the houses themselves, with such violence that persons could hardly keep their feet, and an instantaneous rush was made for the street. Here the sight beggared description. All the affrighted people kneeling and praying in the open street, crossing themselves, and falling in deep swoons full length on the pavement; old women kneeling with both arms upraised, screaming and crying, the great bell of Santa Rosa Church tolling and tolling, while the terrified people fled in crowds within the sacred inclosure, and the great steeple swayed and cracked as if every moment it would fall upon and crush the affrighted masses. As far as the eye could see down the long, narrow street, the very street itself rose and fell in long billowy undulations, while out in the bay, the ships tossed up and down under the violence of the tremendous internal jar. While I write thousands of the poor ignorant natives, Cholos, &c., are on foot and walking with all speed to Lima, and the cars are so packed with human beings that a special train has been put on to accommodate those fleeing to Lima. The reason of this is the absurd rumour that the sea is coming in, and hundreds of people stand upon the mole watching the ebb and flow of the tide, and insisting in their fear that the sea is rising and coming in. As Callao of old was destroyed, not by the ground opening, but by the sea uprising like a mighty mountain and overwhelming the place and people, so the horror and fright among the people is the second engulfing of the sea. Had the shock been as severe as it was protracted and incessant, every building in Callao must have been toppled down. The weather has been very cloudy the past few days, and the earthquake that has just shaken the solid earth (and the nerves as well) of Callao is the most terrible one that has visited the place in seven years, and never one of such long continuance."

"Callao, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868, nine a.m.

"Last night was the most fearful night of horrors that Peru has ever known. The sea was rising until midnight, and actually came in 50 ft. over the mole, and submerged all the lower floors of the stores and buildings on the streets nearest the water. Ships lying at anchor broke their moorings and drifted into each other. The American man-of-war Powhattan, lying here, was run into by a ship, breaking the iron jibboom of the Powhattan; and the Powhattan, as well as all the Peruvian men-of-war lying here, steamed up and went away out to sea. There seemed to be a regular undercurrent of whirlpool, so that ships went whirling round and round. Thousands of people walked the streets all night, and this morning the stores are closed, and Callao seems deserted. A feeling of terror prevails that this may be a second St. Thomas affair; and if there should be another earthquake to day, affairs would look dangerous. Ships are torn and battered, and the sea, at the present writing, boils and bubbles like a great whirlpool. Things look doubtful. I write this as the mail closes, and have only a moment."

THE DANUBE.—The Emperor of Austria has adopted a plan for improving the course of the Danube, to be put at once into execution. This project has been under the consideration of a committee for the last five years, and, when finished, will prove of the highest importance, not only in preventing future inundations of various Austrian districts, and with which the city of Vienna was annually threatened, but also in giving a strong impetus to the shipping trade of the Danube. The cost of carrying out the work is estimated at 24 millions of florins, which is to be met partly by the sale of important Government property and partly by contributions from several of the provinces adjoining the Danube and from the Corporation of Vienna.

WORKHOUSE CONTRACTS.—We learn that the lowness of some of the new contracts for the supply of provisions and other articles to workhouses has astonished the guardians themselves, and has induced those of the Holborn Union to ask their contractor if he really can supply the goods at the prices named. The contractor has replied that he really can, and with this, we suppose, the guardians will be satisfied. Their astonishment was not unnatural: by the old contract the price for No. 2 flour was £2 10s. 9d. per sack; by the new one it is to be at £1 9s. 7d., and an offer has been made to supply vinegar, for which the shop price is 3s. 4d. per gallon, at 6d. for the same quantity. One feels inclined to believe that the guardians either once paid too much or now pay too little.

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN POPULAR PARTY.—A letter which, in reply to an invitation from Stuttgart, has been addressed by Karl Blind and others to the meeting of delegates of the German popular party assembled there, contains an explicit statement of principles, and a declaration in favour of a United Germany, on the basis of self-government—extending "from the Alps and the Adriatic to the Belt, from the Voges to the Memel and March river." As regards the attitude the popular party is to take with reference to the forthcoming Peace Congress, the letter says:—"On our western frontier, where for centuries we have had only losses, and where, last year again, we lost a territory of the highest importance for our military security, a fresh danger arises. It increases in proportion as the French ruler may think he could calculate on a division among the German people in case of hostilities. If he is once fully convinced that he would find all Germans, without party distinctions, in arms against an attempted aggression of his, he will, in spite of his enormous preparations, neither venture upon war nor be able to exact another concession, as in the case of Luxemburg. Opposition at home would then direct its full force, undivided, against his arbitrary régime. That peace which the Congress at Bern aims at would thus be preserved between the French and German nations, and freedom would have its advantage therefrom." In conclusion, the letter says:—"On the duty of patriotism, in presence of a Napoleonic attack, we need not lay any stress; it is self-evident. That which passes in Germany at this moment is a home question, in which foreign intervention is as little to be tolerated as other nations would tolerate the same. German Princes in north and south have occasionally acted otherwise. Under present circumstances, we think it useful to have a declaration made, which, it is true, may seem unnecessary among Germans, but which will be hailed with joy by not a few; and which, whilst putting a stop to all calumnies, will effectively impress public opinion abroad. In view of the forthcoming peace congress, that declaration will surely have its advantage, if framed to the effect that, in case of an attack on the Rhine, or any other part of the territory of the German nation, all Germans will stand together to repel the aggression."

### Literature.

*The King and the Commons: Cavalier and Puritan Song.* Selected and Arranged by HENRY MORLEY, Professor of English Literature, University College, London. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

While both much pleased and interested by this little book, which belongs to the pretty "Bayard Series" we have already had occasion to notice, we cannot help thinking that Professor Morley has been unlucky in the titles, both principal and subsidiary, which he has given it, because they are likely to convey a mistaken idea of its character. Indeed, we know that this has actually happened, a friend of our own having bought the work under the impression that it was what it really is not. "The King and the Commons; Cavalier and Puritan Song:" do not these titles naturally suggest the idea of a collection of political partisan songs of the Cavalier and Puritan epoch? And yet the book is nothing of the sort. It is a collection of small poems—Poemata they might properly be called—written by men who lived during the great contest between King and Parliament, or rather during the times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, and has really no other connection with the politics of the period. Those, therefore, who expect to find a collection of partisan songs, will be grievously disappointed, and, perhaps, like our friend, very decidedly disgusted. If, however, such parties will not allow the first feeling of disappointment to induce them to throw the book aside—if, in short, they will only look into it—they will discover that the work includes some very pretty little poetic morsels, which were well worth collecting, and are exceedingly well worth reading. Moreover, on the subject of plan and title, it is only fair to hear Mr. Morley's own statement of the case. In his "Introduction" he says:—

This little pleasure-book of English verse attempts to blend the voices of true poets who lived in the time of Charles I. and the Commonwealth into a genuine expression of the manner of their music and the spirit of their time. The poems are meant to be so arranged that, while they show the love of song for its own sake, and have for a light background the everyday characters of country life and town life, mirth of the harvest home, the college, and the tavern, they do, after striking the keynote with a few strongly marked pieces, indicate something of the drift of events to the time of the King's execution, through verse of his friends. The course of song proceeds, after this, to suggest the spirit of the Commonwealth, and when it has reached the immediate sequel of the story, closes with the beautiful words of Milton, which our later history has justified. As far as might be, within limits so narrow, I have tried to give coherence to a book of extracts, by basing it on the grand story of our Civil War, and so blending and contrasting the pieces quoted, sometimes rather for expression of character than for inherent merit, that they shall speak the mind of each great party to the struggle as expressed by its own best men, rather than as caricatured by the meaner sort of its opponents.

This being the plan of the book, because Cavalier and Puritan are the only words used generally as short symbols of the two camps in the great political and social battle lying at the heart of it, those words are placed unwillingly, for want of better, on the titlepage. But they have no more specific sense than loose usage has assigned to them, and are taken as the mere x and y of a popular algebra. The true division here intended, and expressed by the chief title of this volume, is between the men who, upon the great questions of principle then in debate, were with the King, and those who were with the Commons.

As Professor Morley has here indicated, the book is divided into two parts, entitled respectively "With the King," and "With the Commons." Part I. comprising pieces written by adherents of the King, and Part II. by partisans of Parliament. In the first division appear the names of more than thirty authors; in the second, those of three only—a circumstance which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the Royalists were much more addicted to poetry and the polite arts generally than were their more stern and rugged opponents. But the balance may possibly be deemed sufficiently restored when we mention that the singers on the Puritan side are Milton, Marvell, and Wither, superior excellence making up for paucity of number.

Mr. Morley's "Introduction" is in itself worth the price of the book, although it mainly consists of brief biographies of the several writers quoted; but these biographies are exceedingly valuable, as well for the pleasing, appreciative style in which they are written, and because they will, we doubt not, make many readers acquainted with authors of whose lives they were previously ignorant or only very partially informed. We have here, also, both in facsimile and modernised in spelling and so forth, the "Epitaph" recently discovered and attributed to Milton, together with a full discussion of the reasons for and against assigning the piece to the author of "Paradise Lost." It is needless to say that Professor Morley pronounces most decidedly in favour of the Miltonic character of that now famous poem; and certainly he adduces strong reasons for the faith that is in him.

As regards the poems themselves, we need say no more than that they embrace a great variety of topics—religion, patriotism, love, wine, war, &c., and that each has a point or points of excellence that will commend them to some reader or other. We have named the writers on the Puritan side, and may add that those "with the King" include Ben Jonson, Lovelace, Herrick, Drummond of Hawthornden, Suckling, Cowley, Cleveland, Shirley, Ford, Heath, Carew, Habington, Sherburne, Herbert, Waller, Cartwright, Randolph, Davenant, Fanshawe, Vaughan, Mayne, Holiday, Rowley, Heywood, Crashaw, Montrose, Durham, Brome, Butler ("Hudibras"), Parker, and Charles I. himself. We have but one fault to note in the book, apart from the question of title—namely, that a few typographical errors have crept into it. For instance, in Sir John Suckling's "Ballad Upon a Wedding," on page 42, the substitution of "Bridges" for "Bride's" makes perfect nonsense of a whole verse. Here are the lines—

Now hate fly off, and youths carouse;  
Hearts first go round, and then the house;  
The Bridges (Bride's) came thick and thick:  
And when 'twas named another's health,  
Perhaps he made it her's by stealth—  
And who could help it, Dick?

Suggesting a careful revision of the text in case of another edition being called for, as well as the substitution of some title less likely to mislead, and hoping that Professor Morley may be induced to make a collection of real Cavalier and Puritan partisan songs, we heartily commend this little book to our readers, thoroughly assured that it will well repay perusal.

*The Diamond on the Hearth; or, the Story of Sister Anne.* By MARIAN JAMES, Author of "Ethel," &c. With Eight Illustrations by Dalziel Brothers. London: James Hogg and Son.

"The Diamond on the Hearth" differs from the ordinary novel as much as a shady lane, with a brook in its neighbourhood, differs from Fleet-street and the Thames. There is no need to be scandalous about Fleet-street and the Thames, which cannot possibly be "put down," but a little occasional repose is good for a change; and to take that change amidst fresh woods and pastures is the chief delight of a rough existence. Miss James's book is described as "a tale for the daughters of England," and were they all in one, as Byron wished, we should certainly present them with our copy of the "Diamond." As it is, we feel a delicacy in buying up all the edition, although there would be no chance of making the "hundred discontented and the one ungrateful," as Louis XIV. used to say when he gave away a place at Court. Into the mysteries of the "Diamond" plot—if some plain scenes and events may claim such a description—we have scarcely a right to intrude. Perhaps, with a little more misery, every household has its own *dramatis personæ* to match. The chief incident is of two sisters loving the same man, who (as is the case at times) loves but one of them. And the unloved one wilfully deceives him concerning the returned love of the loved one. "Of love that never knew its earthly close" literature has had enough of late; and therefore it is pleasant to find that Miss James stands upon no ceremony, but boldly makes everybody happy, whether the reader likes it or not—and the reader does like it. As proof of the excellence of the writing in the "Diamond on the Hearth," it may

be said that the slowness of the story is lost sight of because of the presence of the characters. If they are copies from life, they show us simply the weaknesses and failings of human nature. Hear it, daughters of England, who have become accustomed to novels too bad to be accurately described, throughout nearly four hundred pages there is not so much as a reference to a detective officer! With one lady-novelist, at least, Sir James Plaised Wilde's occupation is gone. We miss the well: the husband can't be murdered. Where is the house on fire: how are the proofs of crime to be destroyed? There is nothing of the kind here. Miss James deals with a London family, that of Mr. Dynevor, a literary or newspaper man, with more wife and children than £. s. d. The stupid and ill-tempered wife is nicely balanced by a giddy and beautiful daughter, and her sister, less beautiful, but a treasury of all that is good, and charitable, and self-abnegatory. Two smaller children arrest more attention than any in fiction since the little ones in "Lovelace's Widow." The men are men—not too handsome, nor too delicately formed, to judge from the text and the excellent engravings; and one of them even condescends to have a few grey hairs before he marries; but then—he is a Baronet, and Baronets can always afford grey hairs. Mr. Dynevor, the newspaper reader and writer, who is always finishing an article and taking the copy out to the printer's boy in the passage, comes so closely home to us that we don't like it. Why, it is as bad as photography! and he goes into the best society, leaves his wife at home, seems to have no visitors, but has an astonishing butcher's bill round the corner—and is a polished gentleman from top to toe, and the very man who is adored by society. The introduction of these characters to the reader is intended to pave the way for a permanent friendship. The book is a story as easy and natural as any since "Pride and Prejudice," and in purity of thought and discussion utterly irreproachable. As Douglas Jerrold says somewhere, "it comes upon a London man like new-mown hay." It is written for the daughters of England, but the sons will do well to battle for their share.

*The Hymns of Denmark.* Translated by GILBERT TAIT. London: Strahan and Co.

When we took up this little volume—one of the most charming in appearance that we ever saw—we felt that we should have to apologise for the want of opportunity to compare the translations with the originals: which would cost money and take up much time. But we soon found that we stood excused from either the comparison or the apology. That which is not good in itself cannot be good translation. Mr. Tait is good now and then for a few lines at a time, and then declines, suddenly, into quite clumsy doggerel. He has fervour; but not "lyrical fervour." In a word, he cannot versify, except with his left hand. He has not even sufficient literary self-abnegation to renounce his own personal mannerisms, which appear far too frequently for so small a book.

Mr. Tait has one qualification for his task—spiritual vision. But he has no other. It is to be regretted that the publishers did not in some way divide the responsibility of this work—Mr. Tait might have selected the hymns and written the preface, while the translation was handed over to the competent pens that rendered Björnson's "Arne" into English. It is totally impossible that a writer who, like Mr. Gilbert Tait (as may be seen from his preface), brings to the task the spirit, culture, and manner of a Latinised-Celt, can translate satisfactorily from the Danish. Mr. George MacDonald, who is, what Mr. Tait is not, a poet (i.e., a singer, as distinguished from a mere speaker), has wellnigh failed in rendering Luther's hymns into English; simply for want of something that no born Celt can possibly have; to Mr. Tait we owe nothing but an introduction to the hymn-writers of Denmark. His work is a failure: in great part because he cannot write verse, but also for other reasons, which are matters of temperament and culture.

*The Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium.* By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, Author of "Common Objects of the Country and Sea-shore," &c. With Eleven Coloured Illustrations. London: George Routledge and Sons.

Whether the house contains an aquarium or not, the inmates will relish a run through Mr. Wood's entertaining manual. It is not exactly so nice as being on the sea-shore at this time of year, but at least it has the grace to remind the reader of it. We can almost fancy the little crabs intruding up the rocks or scuttling away sideways, which, by-the-way, they never do. The "habits, manners, and customs" of the shrimp, the humble wrinkle, and of all those animal marine inhabitants who look as if they could be planted in pots and enjoyed on window-sills are here described by the hand of a master, who loves and understands these curious minutiae of Nature's works. With the written descriptions and the coloured plates, all the information is made as plain as possible; and children may be made available for the service of the aquarium. Mr. Wood seems to think that aquariums are dying out. We think not. It is only a trifling change of taste, and tastes are always turning round. Croquet has had a very long innings, and is never likely to die out; but the aquarium must still flourish. It is all fashion, as may be evidenced by the capriciousness of the boys in the streets at play. "Peg-top" is now in fashion. It may be "I spy I" again soon.

*Acrostics.* By the HITCHIN ACROSTIC CLUB. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

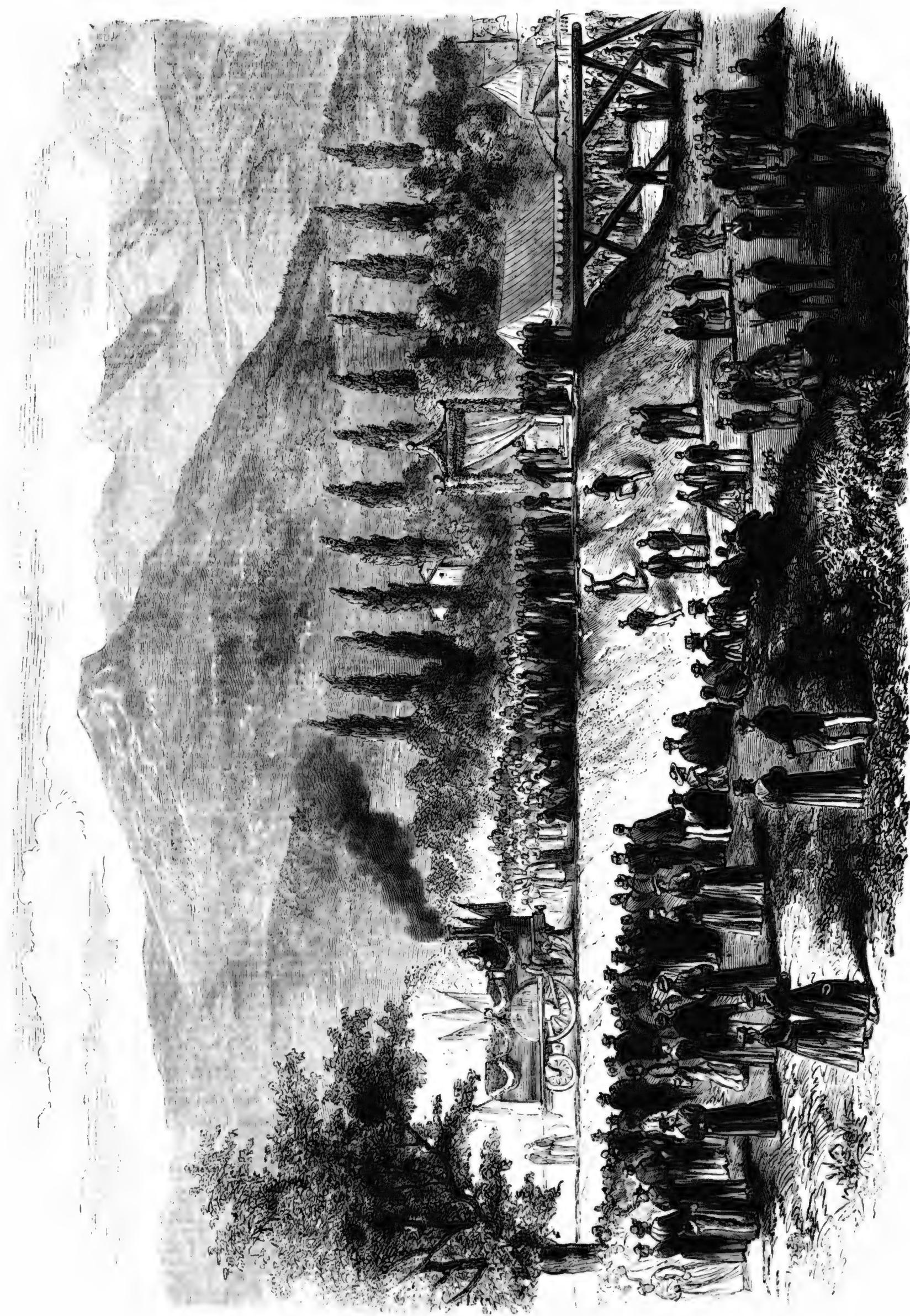
This is a very handsome and enticing little book, and well calculated to induce much vexation of spirit, hair-tearing, premature greyness, &c. Mr. Truett and Mrs. Allen should cultivate the Hitchin Acrostic Club, which is certainly calculated to procure them many patients, or customers, as some people call it. It would be folly for us to test the book all through—indeed, the weekly acrostic in *Fun* is enough for our nerves; but we must say that the present collection is extremely poetical, well written, and constantly graced by quotation from Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Coleridge, and others. Above all, let the reader take heart. "The Key is to be had of C. Paternoster, Publisher, Sun-street, Hitchin, price 4d." Perhaps there is a London agent. At all events, it would be scarcely pleasant to have to travel all the way to Hitchin even for the Key; for Hitchin is scarcely the most romantic spot in the north of Hertfordshire. But it would be pleasant to have an evening with the club and hear the members puzzle the waiters by ordering chops and cigars in poetical double acrostics.

*Round the World. A Story of Travel, Compiled from the Narrative of Ida Pfeiffer.* By D. MURRAY SMITH. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

This is a good idea. Here is for young people an interesting condensation of Ida Pfeiffer's large book for grown-up people. The interest of the subject need only be mentioned. The east and the west of South America are touched; and then the route lies through the Pacific, China, India, Russia, and home. As the presence of the great lady traveller is always apparent, there is something quite fresh in comparison with school-like sketches of foreign countries, and a personal interest which goes towards the fascination of travel. It does not take long to go round the world in this manner, and the trip is sure to be much enjoyed by children. As usual with Messrs. Nelson's books, there is a shower of illustrations of quite the average merit.

THE POPE A FREEMASON.—The *Spectator* says:—"Who would have suspected it? The Pope is a Freemason! Impossible! It will be said; but he really is. In the register of a Sicilian lodge the minute of his initiation has been discovered; and behold, the fraternity, in order to revenge itself for the excommunication pronounced against it, publishes the document, accompanied by a photograph representing the successor of the Apostles wearing the masonic emblems. His Holiness Pius IX. is no other than Brother Jean Mastai Ferretti. As Pope, he has his eternal safety; but as a mason, he is condemned to the infernal regions. Poor Pio Nono, what a vexatious adventure!"





INAUGURATION OF A SECTION OF THE SIMPLON RAILWAY.



# OPENING OF A NEW ALPINE RAILWAY.

It will rejoice all amateurs of Alpine scenery, as well as all intrepid excursionists, such as our own Mr. Thomas Cook, to hear that there is now, or soon will be, another railway to Italy besides that of the Mont Cenis—viz., that of the Simplon—the third section of which was thrown open on Sunday, Sept. 6, a route which, by-the-by, will evidently be the high road to India, considering that Brindisi, where the present line across the Simplon will ultimately terminate, is the most convenient Continental port for passengers going to India via Suez, inasmuch as it is situated at the very heel of Italy's boot.

The special correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing from Martigny, gives the following account of the inauguration ceremonies:—"The first thing which impressed me on entering the country of William Tell was a strong feeling of independence and liberty. It appeared to me as if, morally as well as physically, one breathed here a purer and freer air. No sergens-de-ville, no municipal guards, no mounchards, are here to be met with. The people manage their own affairs, and do it right well. You pass, for instance, through a magnificent public square, adorned with the choicest flowers, the most delicate shrubs, and you are somewhat surprised to notice that there is no police agent, no *gardien*, to protect them from injury. A plain inscription suffices to prevent these gardens from being spoilt.

"Having started from Paris by the 8.40 p.m. train on Friday, Sept. 4, I only reached Geneva in time to make a hasty toilet and get on board the company's magnificent steamer Simplon, which awaited the arrival of the 300 guests so hospitably invited to enjoy one of the most delightful excursions I have ever had the pleasure of making. The steamer, gaily dressed with the flags of various nations, having representatives of the French, English, Swiss, and Belgian press, a capital band, and two formidable guns on board, set sail at twelve o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 5. The steamer, a splendid item of the company's property, stopped at every hamlet, village, and town on the edge of the lake, and at each station the Simplon fired a salute, which was answered from the land. This tour occupied five hours most delightfully. At Bouveret, the frontier town of the Valais, we were met by Count de Lavalette, who, although remarkable for the unassuming modesty of his deportment, is a man of untiring energy and undaunted perseverance. At Bouveret we were also received by a perfect storm of most eloquent speeches—that is, if I may judge by the style of declamation and amount of action displayed, as I did not hear a single word uttered by these Swiss Ciceros. The Mayor was evidently most sympathetic, and congratulated Le Valais on the union it was about to contract with Italy. Flowers were distributed by two remarkably pretty girls in white, first to the hero of the day, M. de Lavalette, and then to the representatives of the press, by which graceful offering we felt duly flattered. The question of dividing us—240 in number—on the villages between Bouveret and Sierre



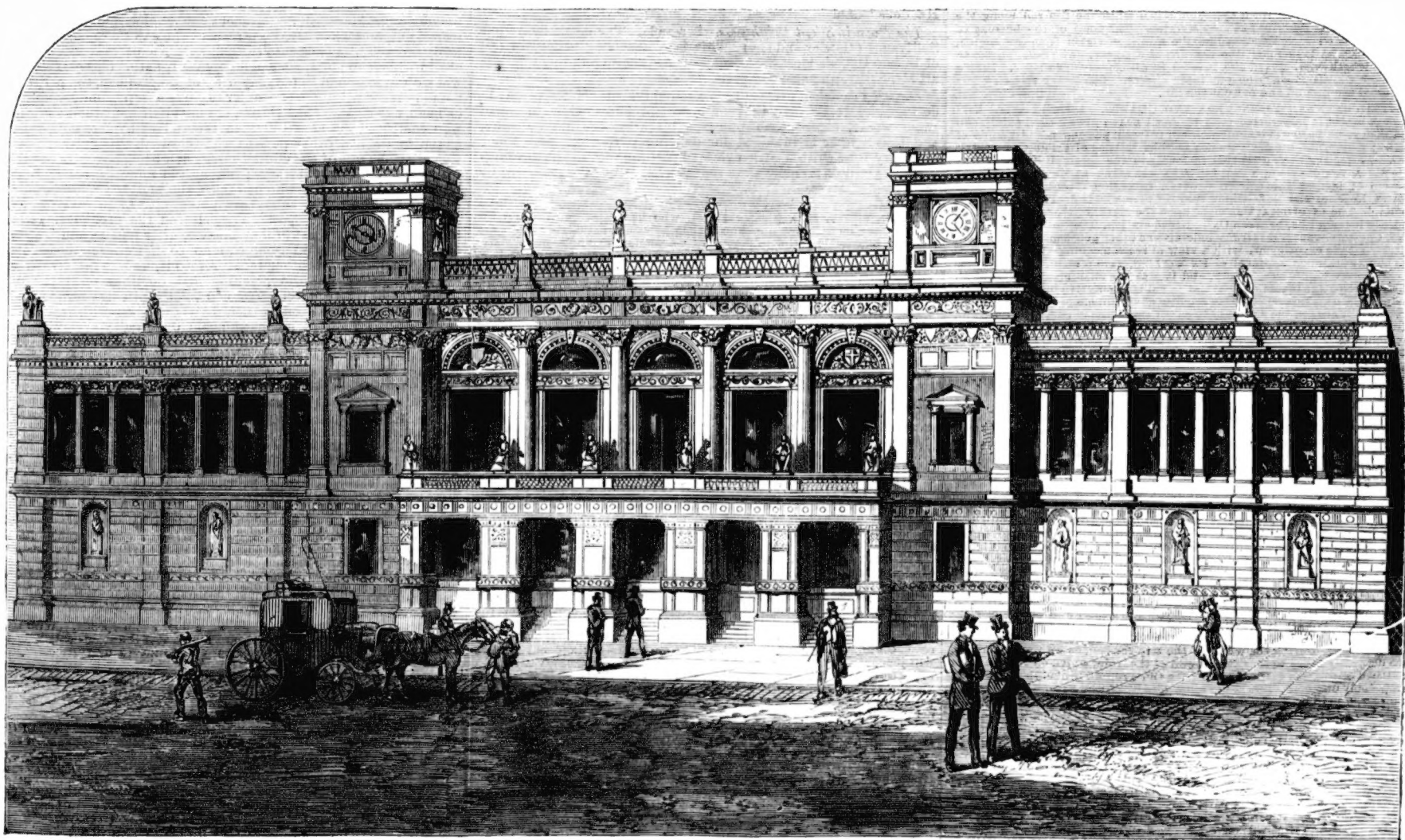
NAPOLEON III., IN THE CAMP AT CHALONS, EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF BULLETS ON A NEW ARMOURING SUBSTANCE. SEE PAGE 201.

then occupied the directors' attention. Some, your special correspondent amongst the number, were billeted on Martigny, others on Saxon, which small locality boasts of possessing a gambling-house; and the rest at Sion, where we agreed to meet next morning. At all these villages our party was received with the greatest enthusiasm, which broke out in fireworks, booming of cannon, and a remarkably effective *feu d'artifice* let off from the steep sides of the adjoining mountains, and which scaled the bare rocks with a rapidity the most agile member of the Alpine Club would have envied. The effect of these sudden gleams of coloured flame on the snow was admirable. Next morning my lucky star was in the ascendant, for as I stepped out of the railway carriage which conveyed me from Martigny to Sierre I found myself following a gentleman around whom a few minutes later a wide space was suddenly cleared, and whom I then perceived was M. de Lavalette. Standing accidentally on his right, I was therefore in the best place for hearing the speeches. The first was that of M. Allette, president of the Conseil Cantonal, who made an excellent address, in which he bestowed the highest eulogium on M. de Lavalette, dwelling on the fact that he alone of all engaged in the great work about to be inaugurated had in the midst of difficulty and discouragement never allowed his own energy to fail. M. de Lavalette's reply was most interesting, and expressed with that fluency of language for which his writings are so well known. He justly remarked that no amount of efforts on the part of the company could have been crowned with success had they not been supported by the loyalty and perseverance of the Government of the Valais, and, above all, by that power which admits of no rival—

namely, the press. After this address was concluded we proceeded to baptise the railroad by quaffing from quaintly-shaped goblets the finest wines of France and Italy, such as Château Lafitte, Clos Vougeot, Vin d'Asti, &c. After these copious and most refreshing libations, the Bishop of the diocese came forward and made a speech, which to me appeared to resemble in construction Penelope's far-famed web. The old gentleman, oblivious of the fatigue we had already endured, of the burning sun scorching our heads, of our impatience, and of his own utter incapacity to attract our attention, rambled on till sheer exhaustion induced him to release us. At last he ceased, and precisely at four o'clock we sat down to a dinner as excellent and plentiful, both as regards what was prepared to assuage our hunger and quench our thirst, as under the circumstances it was possible to serve to us. The scene around was truly magnificent—steep mountains on all sides (inclosing Sierre, as it were, in a funnel), a glorious sun, and the azure sky of Italy. The spot prepared for our banquet was closed on one side by an immense lattice-work covered with plants and verdure; the three other sides were open—thus we had the full enjoyment of the splendid scenery around us. Each table accommodated twenty guests. In the centre was one of a horseshoe shape, reserved for the authorities; and in the middle a fountain splashed its icy waters on rocks of champagne-bottles. We all dispersed after this most agreeable and interesting fête, either to witness the peculiar effect of fireworks in the mountain passes, or to dance to the enlivening strains of the capital band provided for the amusement of younger men than I, who quietly returned to my quarters at Martigny."

## THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

THE University of London—of which the essential function is the conferring of academical degrees upon qualified candidates from all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, without any distinction whatever—is in every sense a national institution, and as such it is entitled to claim that whatever is necessary for the most efficient discharge of the functions confided to it should be provided out of the national funds. It originated in an address from the House of Commons; it was created and is governed by charters of the Crown; it is supported by annual grants of Parliament; and it is fast rising to a position of even greater importance, as the head of all the higher education of the empire not embraced by the older Universities, than was contemplated on its first establishment. Its history during the twenty-five years which have elapsed since it came into active operation is one of continued progress, notwithstanding the embarrassments which it has experienced from the want of an edifice suitable for the performance of its functions; and the rapid increase in the number of candidates for its examinations which has taken place since its



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, BURLINGTON GARDENS.



functions were enlarged by the charter of 1858 is sufficient to show the hold it has acquired on the educational sympathies of the country.

The advantage of a national institution, so constituted as to be entirely free to carry out the enlightened object for which it was established, has been made evident not merely by the independence with which the University of London has been able to adapt its curriculum of study to the general requirements of the times, but also, and especially by the advanced position which it has from the first been enabled to take in the improvement of medical education, and by its recent establishment of degrees in science. Its medical degrees have now confessedly attained the highest rank in public estimation; and it may confidently be anticipated that the same value will be attached to its degrees in science, the examinations for which are conducted by men of the greatest eminence in their respective departments.

In addition to the accommodation needed for the conduct of its examinations and for the transaction of its ordinary business, the University also requires for its public assemblages and for the meetings of its convocation a hall of which it can claim exclusive possession; and it cannot be considered complete without a library and other apartments which may be employed as a centre of union among its members.

That these requirements should be combined in a distinct and appropriate building has been from the first the strong conviction of the Senate, who have repeatedly urged upon successive Governments that only by this step can the University claim that universal recognition which it is entitled to obtain in virtue of the comprehensiveness of its constitution and the importance of its duties. When, after repeated displacements, the University was put in possession of the apartments it now occupies in Burlington House, that accommodation was accepted by the Senate "on the distinct understanding of its temporary character;" and they took the opportunity afforded them in the spring of 1859, by an inquiry made by Lord John Manners, then Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, to renew the representation of their claims, and this representation they kept up until their object was, recently, effected.

The building which is to be the future home of the University supplies the following accommodation:—On the ground floor, besides entrance-hall or corridor: public staircase, 33 ft. by 33 ft.; hall for conferring degrees, &c., 72 ft. by 56 ft.; hall for public examination, 72 ft. by 53 ft.; smaller hall for ditto, 61 ft. by 32 ft.; waiting-room for candidates, 61 ft. by 32 ft.; two examiners' rooms, each 22 ft. by 16 ft.; general waiting-room, 26 ft. by 18 ft.; clerks' room, 18 ft. by 14 ft.; room for specimens and apparatus, 26 ft. by 18 ft.; messengers' room, 18 ft. by 14 ft. Upon the first floor: Senate-room, 43 ft. by 27 ft.; committee-room, 26 ft. by 18 ft.; registrar's official room, 26 ft. by 18 ft.; registrar's private room, 17 ft. by 12 ft.; room for clerk of convocation, 21 ft. by 13 ft.; library, 34 ft. by 33 ft.; laboratory of chemical room, 61 ft. by 33 ft.; anatomical room, 61 ft. by 33 ft.; two professors' rooms, each 16 ft. by 12 ft.

Upon the second floor will be apartments for the housekeeper, &c.; and on the basement floor rooms for the lithographer, for muniments, for the housekeeper's stores, and so on.

The principal front of the building is towards Burlington-gardens, and will be faced with Portland stone and red Mansfield stone intermixed, the enriched string-courses being of Hopton Wood stone. The work is being executed by Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. James Pennethorne. Mr. Warburton is clerk of the works. The estimate submitted to Parliament for the building was £65,000, exclusive of fittings; and this amount, it was stated in the House of Commons, will be considerably increased by a change of style, which has been determined on since the original plans were drawn out.

**A DUEL WITH SWORDS** took place at St. Mandé, on Sunday morning, between M. Chadel, a literary man, and M. Royer, chemical assistant at the Polytechnic School. The first received a slight wound, but the combat continued, and M. Royer had the fore part of his arm pierced. The cause of quarrel is not stated.

**FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.**—From the middle of July fires were occasionally raging in the timber districts north of Lake Simcoe, and on both sides of the Northern Railway track. In calm weather nothing was observable but a few wreaths of smoke here and there; the appearance was that of a smouldering mass; but whenever the wind rose the smouldering embers were set in a blaze, and trees caught fire, burnt, and fell, spreading the flames around. At these times the fire made rapid progress. In the last week of August the fire was three miles from the village of Silvershoe on Thursday evening, and by two o'clock on Saturday afternoon the place was destroyed. The inhabitants, taken by surprise, had but few means of resistance. The branches and bark of the felled trees and the marsh weeds were as dry as tinder. Attempts had been made to arrest the progress of the fire in the woods by throwing up earth in its way, but it kept alive and burnt on under the earth thus thrown up. The scene when the fire ran along the railroad track is described as very striking. The noise of the burning of the dry trees on each side was like the escape of steam from an engine, with occasional loud roars like the fire of artillery. The rails, unable to expand lengthways, curved and twisted in all conceivable shapes. People miles off set about carrying off their effects. But heavy rains at last saturated the ground and put out the fire.

**SIGNAL BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.**—A recent Act of Parliament makes it imperative that by April next railway companies shall establish some means of communication between passengers and guards of railway trains, and the consequence is that railway directors and officials are now directing their attention seriously to the accomplishment of this object. A few days ago a railway trip was taken at Manchester for the purpose of testing the efficiency of an invention recently patented by Messrs. Kearsley and Holt, which they denominated the "Passengers' own signal." The experiment was made upon the Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham line, between Oxford-road station, Manchester, and Knutsford, Cheshire. Several railway officials and other gentlemen interested in witnessing the experiment, with a view of recommending the adoption of the apparatus, upon approval of its working, were present. The trip and the trial were highly satisfactory, and it was the unanimous opinion of all who inspected the invention that the signal is as effective in character as it is simple in its contrivance. One prominent advantage of the signal is that it appeals at once to the eye and the ear of the officer in charge of the train, while it consequently will enable the passengers to become acquainted with the nature of any alarm that may arise. The apparatus, from the simplicity of its construction, can be easily described. It consists of a small windmill, or vane, fixed upon the roof of one of the carriages, the vane being turned at an amazing speed when the train is running at (say) thirty or forty miles an hour. This vane, thus in motion, rings a large bell, which is as loud as a factory bell, and which, once set in motion, never ceases until the train is stopped. The alarm can be raised by any of the passengers by pulling a chain drawn across the roof of the carriage in which they are seated. The chain hangs conveniently overhead, and can be easily reached from any portion of the seats, and, in fact, without the passenger rising from his place. The first effect of pulling this chain is that two semaphores rise up into the usual position which in the railway dictionary means "Stop!" and the second effect is that the wind-vane is released and exposed to the current of air, which sets it rotating as above mentioned, while, of course, the bell is set ringing at the same instant. Attached to the windmill is a white light, meaning "All right!" but upon the alarm being given the white light instantaneously gives place to a red one—the "danger" signal. Those who during the return home rode upon the engine expressed themselves much pleased with the precision with which these changes were brought about. It is obvious that they can be most effectively seen by the driver and the guard in night journeys or while the train is passing through a tunnel. The semaphores also show strikingly by daylight; and, taking the semaphore light and alarm bell together, the officials in charge can hardly fail to see the one or hear the other. During the whole of the trip the bell, as we were informed, was distinctly heard to the extreme end of the train, which on this occasion consisted of thirteen carriages. In the Old Trafford tunnel the sound was remarkably distinct. This is the more worthy of being mentioned because one of the objects of the patentees was to prevent the probability of a renewal of the outrages we have too frequently heard of being committed in the noisy transit through dark tunnels. Another evidence of the advantage of the alarm bell was observed in the attention it excited among the residents in the different localities through which the train passed. The thought occurred that if a carriage were "on fire," or "off the rails," or if any other cause of peril should arise, plenty of stout hearts and willing hands would flock to the spot from their rural labours to render timely and perhaps priceless aid. Every carriage can be fitted with its apparatus in such a manner that it will act without the train being connected from end to end, so that no time will be lost at stations in dropping off or taking on carriages, nor will any staff of men be required at the railway stations to attend to the coupling or uncoupling of the carriages that compose the train.

## MUSICAL MEMORANDA.

MUSIC has, for the present, taken refuge at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where a series of promenade concerts have been commenced, under the direction of Mr. Charles Goffrie and Mr. Daniel Godfrey. A number of excellent players are to be found in the orchestra. The clever and eminently popular Mdle. Liebhart is among the singers. Mr. Levy is the cornet-player; and, by way of novelty, an orchestral arrangement of airs from "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," with solos for the principal instruments, has been produced. Mr. Goffrie, too, intends to produce some of the principal oratorios; and already Handel's "Messiah" has been performed, under the auspices and conductorship of Mr. Benedict.

If musical activity has ceased in England, or nearly so, all sorts of musical novelties are promised abroad, and chiefly in Paris. Mr. Ferdinand Poysse, a pupil of the late Adolphe Adam, chiefly known by his agreeable little operetta, called "Bon soir, Voisin," has a work in three acts, entitled "Le Corricole" in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique. The indefatigable M. Offenbach has also finished a work for the Opéra Comique, and is engaged on another one for Les Bouffes Parisiens. The piece for the Opéra Comique is called "Vert-Vert," and is founded on the Abbé Gresset's celebrated poem. Another theatre for burlesque opera—the style in which M. Offenbach is the acknowledged master—has been opened near the Place St. Antoine, under the title of "Les Bouffes St. Antoine." Here two new musical buffooneries have been produced with success; and an enthusiastic reception is expected for an operatic absurdity by M. Hervé, which is soon to be given at the Folies Dramatiques. On the other hand, at that interesting and well-conducted little theatre, the Fantaisies Parisiennes, Paisiello's "Barber of Seville" is to enjoy a second run, thanks to the good results which followed from the first. Flotow has a new opera finished and ready for production at Prague. Prince Poniatowski, too, has completed an opera, which M. Maurice Strakosch has bought for the sake of his new pupil, Miss Minnie Hauck, of whom much is expected. The Paris papers speak very much and very often of this young American vocalist, and describe her as the new "star," apparently forgetting that the reigning star still reigns as brilliantly and powerfully as ever. In the meanwhile, it is certain that the Théâtre des Italiens will open on Oct. 1, and that Mdle. Adeline Patti will sing the first night in "Lucia," the Edgardo being Signor Fraschini. Mdle. Patti's representations at Homburg were attended with the greatest success. After she had appeared eight times—as Lucia, Linda, Martha, and, indeed, in nearly all her favourite parts—she was asked to give four more representations, but, being on the point of returning to Paris for the Italian season, could only give two. Mdle. Patti's engagement at the Théâtre des Italiens is for six weeks, and on its completion she will proceed to St. Petersburg. Mdle. Christine Nilsson met with the same success at Baden that Mdle. Adeline Patti obtained at Homburg. At the concert given on the occasion of the Grand Duke's birthday, which brought the season to an end, Mdle. Nilsson's singing excited the greatest enthusiasm. She executed the scena from "Hamlet," and took part, with Faure, in the duet from the same opera. She was also heard in the principal air from the "Traviata." Mdle. Clara Louisa Kellogg has sailed for New York, and by this time, we may hope, has arrived there safely. Mdle. Désirée Artôt started, a fortnight ago, from Brussels for St. Petersburg; but an accident happened to the train, and Mdle. Artôt, receiving a severe contusion on the knee, was unable to proceed. She will continue her journey, however, as soon as she is sufficiently recovered, and from St. Petersburg will go on to Moscow, to join the Italian troupe engaged by M. Merelli.

The last accounts of Mdle. Pauline Lucca represent her as singing to delighted audiences at Leipzig. It had been rumoured that Mdle. Titiens and several of the principal members of Mr. Mapleson's company would visit the United States this autumn; but for the voyage to America a simple tour through the provinces has been substituted.

## NEW MUSIC.

**Elegant Extracts, No. 5.** (Rossini's "La Carita.") (Metzler and Co.) We object to the title of this series as ancient, and now, after a long period of use and abuse, inexpressive. Rossini's "La Carita," however, is always welcome, especially when it is faithfully, and therefore effectively, transcribed, as in the version before us, the work of Mr. Henry W. Goodson. The four previous numbers of the series contain melodies which, however admirable, do not seem to us to be particularly noticeable for their elegance. The first is Haydn's romance from "La Reine de France;" the second, Haydn's andante in F; the third, the andante from Haydn's "Surprise Symphony;" the fourth, the "Dead March" from Handel's "Saul."

**The Moon in Silent Brightness.** Serenade. The music by Arthur Sullivan. (Metzler and Co.) This is a charming setting of one of Bishop Heber's most beautiful poems—tuneful and singable, like all Mr. Sullivan's vocal compositions.

**Mazurka de Salon,** par Emile Walteufel; *Valse de Salon*, par E. de Paris. (Metzler and Co.) We do not know what to say of these works, except that one is a mazurka, the other a waltz, and that neither is intended for dancing purposes. If we add that they were written with a view to performance in the drawing-room, we still do no more than repeat what is already indicated by the titles.

**MR. BEECROFT, M.P.** (Conservative), who has represented Leeds for twelve years, on Saturday announced that he would not again contest the borough, but would retire in favour of "a younger and abler man." Mr. Beecroft has been induced to take the step thus announced by his inability, owing to the state of his health, to comply with what his election committee regarded as an indispensable condition of his candidature—viz., that he should attend and address an aggregate meeting of his supporters in the Victoria Hall.

**THE WAGES QUESTION IN THE NORTHERN IRON TRADE.**—The wages difficulty which has recently arisen in the northern iron trade, by the men asking an advance of their employers, has been settled by the refusal of the masters to yield the demand, and the acceptance by the men of these terms. The men have held a meeting at Gateshead, where the delegates from the various districts presented their report. The meeting was private, but the resolutions arrived at have been made public. The men state that, considering the improvement in trade, they are entitled to an advance, but do not insist on it, "believing that the increasing strength of the association will ultimately gain a just recompense for their labour." They also have determined to take steps to secure legal protection for their funds. They also urge their employers to agree to an independent board of arbitration for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. Though uttering a sort of moral protest against the continuance of the present rate of wages, it is satisfactory to find that the men do not press their claim, as the state of trade, though at present brisk, is not assured even to Christmas, great efforts being now made to get orders completed before the closing of the Baltic.

**PROSPECTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.**—The *Nonconformist* has carefully analysed the list of candidates for Great Britain, up to the present time, with a view to form some rough estimate of the probable result of the appeal to the country, next November. In order that our contemporary's calculations as to the prospects of the Liberal party may not be too sanguine, eighty doubtful seats have been wholly assigned to the Conservatives. All of these eighty seats, continues the *Nonconformist*, are to be contested; and our readers will judge for themselves as to the probability that the Conservatives will carry the whole of them. Assuming, however, for the purpose we have in view, that they should be so signally successful and that the balance of parties in Ireland remains unaltered—although a gain of at least half a dozen seats to the Liberals seems to be expected there—the following anticipation of the result of the general election may be formed:—Liberals—England, 269; Wales, 20; Scotland, 51; Ireland, 56: total, 396. Conservatives—England, 189; Wales, 13; Scotland, 9; Ireland, 49: total, 260. This would give the Liberal party, or, as it might be fitly described, the "national" party, a minimum majority of 136 in the new Parliament. We say a minimum majority, because we have the fullest persuasion that, on the least sanguine estimate, the Liberals will gain more votes out of the above long list of doubtful seats than will suffice to cover any mishaps in other constituencies which we have assumed, from all the information we have been able to collect, they will be able to carry. It will be strange, indeed, if Mr. Gladstone does not have at his back quite 400 supporters in the next House of Commons.

## DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN THE CITY.

THE Rev. J. L. Lyne, a young clergyman, who is only in deacon's orders, but who during the last few years has made himself very well known as "Brother Ignatius," a title he assumed as head of a Benedictine monastery at Norwich, has been delivering during several successive Friday mornings a series of sermons at the Church of St. Nicholas Acons and St. Edmund-le-King, Lombard-street, one of the largest churches in the city of London. On Friday, the 4th inst., Mr. Lyne preached a sermon in which he spoke somewhat disparagingly of Lombard-street and its traders, remarking that it was far worse than Jericho, from whose blind man's history he took his text. On the following Friday some hundreds of men from the banking-houses and merchants' offices of the neighbourhood determined to give the Rev. "Brother" a practical rebuke, and at the close of the service yelled and hooted at him when he left the church and proceeded homewards in a cab. What additional sin Brother Ignatius had to atone for is not very clear; but on the 18th inst. there were thousands of men instead of hundreds—very few ill-dressed men or "roughs" being among the number. It was clear that a well-concerted plan for attacking Brother Ignatius had been agreed upon, and that those who had agreed upon it were determined upon carrying it out. Service commenced at one o'clock, and by that time the church was so densely packed that the people who vainly sought to obtain admission stretched away to St. Clement's-lane, on the opposite side of the street. It was soon found necessary to close the doors, and from that time to the conclusion of the service there was a constant hammering at the outside gates, which prevented much of the service or sermon being heard. Brother Ignatius selected for his text the 50th chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah, verse 8, "He is near that justifieth me." There was no High-Church doctrine about the sermon, for it would have found an appropriate place in the lowest Evangelical pulpit in England. There was no Ritualism about the service, for it might be with great propriety described as Puritanical. The Litany service alone was used, after which Toplady's celebrated hymn, "Rock of Ages" was sung by the vast congregation, nine tenths being men. Towards the close of the sermon there were evident symptoms of disagreeable proceedings outside, and the ladies who were present had a private intimation conveyed to them that it would be well for them not to leave their seats until they received further directions. To this order they submitted; but the men of the congregation went out to find a thousand men yelling at them as they one by one found themselves absorbed in the crowd. The disturbance which occurred naturally brought together many others, and as a matter of precaution it was ordered that the church doors should be at once closed, three fourths of what had been the congregation being unceremoniously locked in. This brought the proceedings up to about a quarter past two o'clock, and then Brother Ignatius, having an engagement elsewhere, and himself being one of the prisoners, expressed himself anxious to leave. The police remonstrated, but the "Brother" was stern, and, as no persuasion was likely to avail, a four-wheeled cab was called. What the effect of this was it may not be difficult to anticipate. One or two persons who had remained in the church came out first, and were assailed with a shower of small apples, the assailants having chosen these as their favourite instruments of attack. Old men and young women, old women and young men, were pelted with these small apples without distinction. An aged clergyman, who had been sitting in the choir, happened to come out when popular irritation was at its height. As it happened that there was for the moment a slight fall of rain, he raised his umbrella; at that moment a dexterous marksman aimed at him one of the small apples, which knocked off his hat, which was soon seized as a trophy, kicked about among the crowd, and then trampled into the mud. His umbrella was turned inside out, torn into shreds, and thrown about in a hundred directions. A gentleman who had the appearance of a Russian priest (judging from his habit and the remarks he made), and who happened to be accidentally passing, and asking what the commotion was about, lost his hat, which was taken from his head by a man dressed as a gentleman, who threw it among the crowd, and it was never seen again. What this gentleman must have thought of freedom of opinion and speech in England it would be difficult to say. A horse taking fright, threw its rider and nearly killed him; twenty or thirty clergymen, most of them bearing a High-Church aspect, were grossly maltreated; and there seemed to be a special aversion to those ladies who left the church and who had the misfortune to wear crosses. Some of them were grossly insulted. During all this time, however, the fact that Brother Ignatius must come out of the church was never lost sight of; and when, at about twenty minutes past two o'clock, a cab drove up, the signal was given for an attack. From every one of the numerous lanes which lie about the church hundreds of men rushed out, and when Mr. Lyne reached the cab the police peremptorily ordered him back into the church. An attempt was made to overturn the cab; and, although Brother Ignatius declared that he was willing to go and to face any body of Englishmen, the police did not appear too willing to encounter so grave a responsibility, and the cabman was discharged. During the next half hour the gentlemen who composed the crowd amused themselves by throwing apples at the ladies and other persons who ventured, two or three at a time, to come out of the church, clergymen being specially selected for the more severe attacks; but at ten minutes before three, Superintendent Foster, who had taken the matter under his direction, ordered twenty or thirty extra policemen to be sent for, and they were soon on the spot. They cleared the ground as well as they could; and, by a skilful manoeuvre, after half an hour's active exertion, they got a hansom cab up to the church door, and, having "bundled" Brother Ignatius into it, he was rapidly driven off, a vast crowd following, yelling and hooting, until the cab turned round Gracechurch-street and outstripped those who wished to carry their indignation further.

"Brother Ignatius" preached again on Sunday evening in the same church, when there was a larger attendance than the place would hold, and the crowd outside numbered at least half the listeners who found seats or standing-room within.

A correspondent who signs himself "Truth," and says he is a City clerk, gives a different version of the affair. He says:—

I can state positively that so far from "men, women, and children being pelted with a shower of small apples," not a single apple was thrown, or other missile of any kind, except one piece of plaster or cement which apparently came from a workman on the top of one of the houses, and which provoked a cry of indignation. As the congregation came out, the men mixed with the crowd, for the most part; the women walked away without difficulty or hindrance.

From two to three o'clock the female part of the congregation were constantly leaving in parties of three or four, and in every case the crowd made way for them, and they walked quietly and quickly away without even the protection of a policeman. As to their being pelted, hustled, or insulted, that is simply untrue.

Whenever the doors of the church were opened there was a perfect storm of hisses, groans, &c., cries of "Turn him out!" "No Popery!" "Where is the Bishop of London?" &c., but there was no rioting; and as soon as it was seen that the persons coming out of the church were not the "Father," the cries subsided, to be resumed when the door again opened. With this the crowd contented themselves; and I repeat that the statements made as to the pelting and insulting of women, attempting to overturn cabs, &c., are positively untrue.

As to the many clergymen who are stated to have been assaulted, I did not see them, and do not believe they were there. If Father Ignatius had had the courage to come out, I do not think he would have been assaulted. I know that there was a considerable sprinkling of his admirers among the crowd, and I believe that hisses and groans would have satisfied the remainder. As to "a concerted attack," and a rush being made "on a signal being given," it is all purely imaginary.

THE GOVERNMENT have appointed a Commission to inspect the most celebrated oyster fisheries on the coasts of France, England, and Ireland, and to report thereon, with a view to the establishment and encouragement of the best system of oyster culture on the Irish coasts, which are supposed to be peculiarly adapted for a very large production of oysters. The Commission consists of Mr. J. A. Blake, M.P. (chairman), Messrs. Francis Francis, and G. W. Hart.



accused in this trial is impossible after they have been both convicted of the same crime.

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